WESTERN LUMINARY.

A. T. SKILLMAN, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR. A FAMILY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER. T. T. & W. D. SKILLMAN, PRINTERS.

Vol. XI.—No. 24. LEXINGTON, KY. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834. Whole No. 542.

The Endowment of Centre College.

An Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky, by the Board of Trustees of Centre College.

Respected Friends,

If we believed that the members of our Church entertained any thing like a just and adequate idea of the importance of the College, which is under their patronage and care, we would not now address you. But a tolerably enlarged acquaintance with the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, has convinced us, that, among the great mass of our people, there is a very slight appreciation of the benefits derivable from our possession of this institution: while, even of those who manifest a deep interest in its prosperity, very few estimate correctly *the extent* of the influence it might be made to exert upon the church and the community at large. Considering the views that prevail among us on this subject, it is matter of astonishment—not that the College is not yet fully endowed—but that its partial endowment is as great as it actually is. And it is a striking proof of the liberality and spirit of the church, that so much has been given towards an object which is so slightly valued. *Our opinion* on this subject we do not ask you to regard—but we earnestly solicit your attention and prayerful consideration to be given to the facts and statements which we shall advance. Our desire is, that your estimate of the value of the Institution should rest upon *your own judgment*, and not upon the opinions of others. To place the College on that dignified and commanding height, which it may, and, I trust, will occupy, will require an effort that can be called forth only by a deep conviction of its importance—a conviction which can not be borrowed from another, but must be produced, in every man, as the result of his own examination.

The great mass of mankind have never estimated correctly the power of Colleges. The character of a people depends chiefly on the influence exerted within their walls. Give any set of men possession of these strong holds, and they will soon control a country. When educated men become numerous, they mould and fashion the opinions and character of the whole community. They stand at the helm, and direct public sentiment. This is a truth which has long since been seen and acted upon by all thinking men. In England, the Universities are in the hands of the Established Church: and so fully are the learned dignitaries and adherents of this church, aware of the power this possession enables them to wield—so fully are they convinced of the hopelessness of success, in their struggle with the Dissenters, if they relinquish their exclusive hold of these citadels of strength; that the Dissenter is not admitted within their walls even *to receive an Education, much less to occupy a chair of instruction.* Those, on the other hand, who are desirous to break down the union of church and state, are so strongly impressed with a consciousness of the superiority given to the Establishment by its possession of all the seats of science, that they have, recently, at great expense, erected a University of their own. For its buildings and endowment, they have raised, solely by private subscription, $888,000. Besides this they have, by the liberality of individuals, established and endowed a number of smaller seminaries, where a course of instruction, equal to that pursued at most of our Colleges, is given to those who are shut out from the Ecclesiastical Universities. Bonaparte, the comprehensiveness of whose views was, perhaps, never surpassed by that of any mere mortal, devoted particular attention to the superintendence and control of the Institutions of learning in France. Amid all his cares of ambition and foreign conquest, he never neglected their oversight. In them he carefully moulded those intellects, by which he afterwards expected to fashion the mind of his whole empire. The Kings and Princes of Germany consider the influence of their Universities and Gymnazia so important, that the oversight of them has been committed to a Department of the Government. They spend many thousands annually, in the liberal support of the professors, and require, in return, that the instruction and discipline, shall be so conducted, as to form the Students to the character which they desire them to possess. Any one, who has read the history of the Reformation, knows that one of the first objects of the leaders in that great movement, was to secure places of learning, where they might act upon the mind of the youth. The Students of Wittemburg became the missionaries of Lutheranism—the apostles who proclaimed through all Germany, deliverence from the yoke of superstition, destruction to the Empire of the man of Sin, and a free salvation without money's and without priests' assistance to all who would rely on the merits of Jesus. Had Luther been a parish priest, his light would have soon been extinguished. But as a Professor, surrounded with multitudes of eager and listening students, he fired, by his torch, the minds of the young, the ardent, the devoted, and kindled up a flame which shall never die. The School of Geneva, where Calvin resided, was only inferior to that of Wittemburg, in the extent and blessedness of its influence on the Reformation. The Scottish youth, who had left their native land to receive instruction at this seat of science, returned home, filled with knowledge and zeal, and revolutionized their country. The deliverance of Scotland from Papal bondage, was a part of the fruits of the establishment of a University in Geneva.

King William once asked that profound observer of human affairs, the celebrated Locke, how long the revolution principles would last in England. "Until," replied the philosopher, "this generation shall have passed away, and the Universities shall have had time to breed a new one." The men, who had possession of these Halls of literature, were hostile to the principles of the revolution, and such was the influence their instructions enabled them to exert over those who were to become the guides of the community, that this far-sighted politician and philosopher believed, that they could, *in one generation*, entirely change the fixed principles of national policy.

The immense importance attached to the establishment of such institutions, by our own great statesman, Jefferson, is exhibited in his desire, that the short epitaph to be inscribed on his tombstone should embrace a declaration of the fact, that he was the founder of the University of Virginia. This was one of those acts of his life, on which he rested his hopes of distinction, in the eyes of remote posterity.

The Jesuits were the most powerful body that ever supported the Papal tyranny—so powerful, that kings and nations combined, through fear to destroy them. How did they acquire their formidable influence? Chiefly by the establishment of schools and colleges. They had, when they were suppressed, six hundred and twelve colleges under their control, and some of their colleges numbered upwards of a 1000 students. While we abhor the principles by which they were governed, and the secret arts they practised, we should profit by the lesson which their sagacity teaches to us. Their *mode of using* influence we should despise. *Their mode of acquiring it* we should imitate. The same instrumentality which they set in operation for securing the corruption of morality, the spread of superstition, and the triumph of despotism, true wisdom and benevolence direct us to use, for the dissemination of useful knowledge, the promotion of genuine piety, and the establishment of national liberty. This suppressed sect has been lately revived by a Papal decree; and they are now again industriously pursuing the course which their former experience and success have pointed out, as the one best adapted to secure the object of their desires. Forty years ago there was not a Catholic College in England—now they have nine, overflowing with students. And, during the same period, their seminaries in that country have risen in number, from two to fifty. "Fas est ab hoste docere"—we should learn wisdom even from a foe. The celebrated Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, who has risen by the force of his genius, from obscurity to a height of power surpassing that of any Eastern potentate of the present age, and who has effected a greater revolution in the character and condition of his subjects, and achieved more to aggrandise his Empire, than any sovereign now on earth—this extraordinary man, destitute of education himself, has established a College for training up youth, and fitting them to occupy stations of responsibility in his army, and his civil administration. He constantly supports, at this Establishment, 1400 young men, at an expense, to himself, of nearly $55,000. Such is the estimate which his unlettered genius has taught this barbarian to fix upon a literary and scientific Education.

These are *facts*, on which every man is capable of forming a judgment. They show, incontrovertably, the immense power wielded by a strong and powerful Literary institution, and in view of these facts alone, without further argument, we think we might safely rely upon your answer, were we to urge it upon you to say, whether strenuous efforts should not be made to give strength, enlargedness and permanency to the College under your care. The subject, however, is too momentous to be dismissed without a more minute and extended consideration. If such Institutions, as the one whose claims we advocate, are not strongly supported, *irreligion and vice will flood the community*, while *our churches must perish for want of preachers of the gospel*. If we do not clearly establish to your satisfaction both these positions, we do not ask your aid in this cause—but if we do, let reason and conscience decide, in view of your responsibilities to God and man, how promptly and how liberally this aid should be given.

1st. *If we would preserve our country from the desolating effects of infidelity, a strong and decided religious influence must be exerted on the youth trained in our Colleges.* Let literature and science be divorced from religion, and infidelity will be soon found seated in all our high places. The most influential class of the community—*the educated men*—will be found opposers of all good. An exhibition of the consequences of irreligion in this class, is furnished in the condition of France. The whole nation are now gospel despisers, from the influence exerted upon them by the literary infidels of the last century And the only way to prevent this unholy alliance between learning and scepticism, is to establish and perpetuate seminaries, where morals and religion shall be inculcated, as well as literature and science. The season of youth is acknowledged to be the best time for giving a set to the character. Between the age of 12 and 20, the sentiments are usually formed and the principles fixed, by which subsequent life is governed. Let young men, during this period, be reared up without having the fear of God constantly set before them, and sensuality or ambition will become the predominating principle in their souls. One or other of these principles will naturally assume the Empire over an active and educated mind, where no higher principles are carefully infused. Hostility to religion and morality will then, almost inevitably and necessarily, mark their future career. It is idle to talk of virtue and morality, where there are no religious principles. What is meant by the term *virtue* in the mouth of an irreligious man, every one can easily understand, when he hears Frederick the Great calling the *scandalous* and *profligate* Voltaire "a *virtuous* man."

Can Christians observe the unspeakable importance of making the moral training of youth run parallel with their intellectual culture; and yet deem it worthy of no efficient exertions, to establish institutions, in which this object may be obtained? Can we profess to believe, that the moral and spiritual welfare of man, is paramount to his intellectual advancement, and yet permit Colleges, founded only with a view to mental culture, to monopolize the education of the rising generation? A dread of the imputation of sectarianism, usually banishes effectually all religious efforts from State Institutions. The only object such establishments profess to have in view, when they are founded, is to teach *natural truth*: and they cannot be expected to accomplish *more than they profess to aim at.* Occasionally, these seats of science are occupied by men worthy of all praise,—men who look upon their pupils as being destined to immortality, and direct their minds to higher objects than the pursuits of earthly ambition. But, as a general fact, the sedulous exclusion of all spiritual instruction from their Halls, is notorious and lamentable. For the preservation and increase of piety in our land, we must look to Colleges founded upon religious principles, where the doctrines and precepts of christianity are recognised and taught—where a spirit, adverse alike to sectarianism and infidelity prevails—where diligence in business is combined with the service of the Lord—and where the ornament of a meek and humble spirit is made to give additional lustre to high intellectual attainments. These are the Institutions to which alone a christian parent can feel safe in confiding his son. These are the Institutions which alone should command the patronage of even those worldly men, who believe that sound morality is essential to the temporal welfare of their children. The world is rapidly becoming enlightened on this point; and the day is at hand, when the unfounded apprehension of sectarianism will no longer prevent sensible men from placing their children, where the broad and acknowledged truths of christianity are brought to operate upon them, and where the only effectual barrier against vice is raised about them—*the barrier of religious principle.*

2d. *The church must rely on these Institutions entirely for an adequate supply of pious and qualified preachers.* Cease to maintain such schools, and when the present generation of preachers shall pass away, our churches will be left destitute of a gospel ministry, or be forced to choose instructors who will themselves need to be taught the very elements of knowledge. Can we depend upon irreligious Colleges, to furnish us with men, who will come into the ministry in the spirit and power of the early disciples? Where do we hear of revivals of religion in such places? These are spots like the mountains of Gilboa, on which no rain and no dew falls; and where, if plants which have already vegetated are set out, they soon droop and die. It is hard for a young man of piety, entering their walls, and passing a full course, to come out unharmed by the malign atmosphere, in which he has been for years enveloped. And still harder and more rare is it, to find one who there first assumes the purpose of devoting his life to the service of God, as an ambassador of the cross. The candidates for the ministry who are now gathered in our various Theological Seminaries, have almost all been trained in Colleges founded and conducted on religious principles. These Institutions are the nurseries for the pulpit. They have been singularly blessed by God with outpourings of his Spirit; and it is only natural that they should receive manifestation of his favor, for they are borne up to the throne of God, by the prayers of their pious founders, as well as of all enlightened Christians, who regards them as the strong holds of Zion. Their guardians and teachers, too, naturally keep in view the great object for which they were established, and vigorously labor and pray for the spiritual welfare of the pupils committed to their care. The interests of the church imperiously demand the enlargement and multiplication of such Institutions. There should be one to every State in our Union. Those already in existence should be so aided and strengthened, as to enable them to educate cheaply, as well as thoroughly, and thus to command the patronage of the community, and fill their halls with pupils. Besides the number of preachers annually needed to fill the places of those who are called to their rest, twelve thousand additional must be furnished, before our own population can be adequately provided with the preaching of God's word. And who can tell what a multitude is required for the nations that are perishing in ignorance? Whence shall this great army be procured? Must it not be from our properly conducted Colleges? What object, then, presents so strong a claim upon the exertions and prayers of every Christian, as the establishment of such institutions? This work lies at the foundation of all christian enterprize—on its success must depend the success of every benevolent effort. Every hallowed undertaking is even now laboring and dragging heavily for want of qualified and efficient *men* to carry it vigorously and triumphantly forward. *Men, men, able, educated and pious men*, is what the church above all things wants. Let these be furnished, and every benevolent cause will advance with an hundred fold power—the gospel chariot will roll on amidst shouts of triumph. Bibles, Missions, Tracts, Sabbath Schools, &c. &c. &c. are all parts of that noble and stupendous machinery, by which the world is to be raised out of ignorance, and purified from corruption—but every part of this machinery must be worked by *men*. The supply of this all-necessary material is far short of the demand—the *supply* must *be greatly, and speedily increased*, if we expect soon to see the light of Millennial glory gladdening the earth. Can any man propose any other plan for furnishing the supply but that we here suggest, the establishment of seminaries of learning to be conducted on christian principles?

The introduction of denominational peculiarities into the class rooms of a College would effectually abridge its usefulness and respectability, by driving off all pupils but such as were partizans of the favored sect. No judicious friend of an Institution would therefore be willing that the instructions of its professors should be tinged with sectarianism, even if the charter did not, (as ours does,) prohibit such *folly*. Yet there are other means, by which a seminary of learning, under the care of a church, more effectually promotes her prosperity, and increases her numbers, than it could do by the inculcation of her doctrines upon the minds of pupils. It excites in the bosoms of her sons a desire for education; and calls into the ranks of her learned champions many, who, but for its existence, would have spent their time in ignorance and obscurity. It educates the children of pious parents safely, preserving them from the contamination of evil example and the seductions of false philosophy; and thus saves us from the heart-rending spectacle, so often witnessed, of the offspring of the church degenerating into bitter and active foes. It introduces into the gospel ministry numbers, who but for their connection with it, would never have recognised their duty to serve the Church, and would, perhaps, never themselves have become experimentally acquainted with saving truth. It acts powerfully upon the public mind, through the pupils whom it annually sends into the various walks of life, and thus the church which controls and sustains it, conciliates affection, commands respect, and beats down prejudice. It supports in its professorships a body of men, who, from their peculiar position and attachments, may be always ready to render valuable service to any benevolent cause, which calls for the employment of the tongue or the pen.

But facts evince, more powerfully than arguments, the value of such an Institution to any church that establishes one. The histories of Yale, Princeton, Cambridge, &c. &c. show to those acquainted with them, the powerful influence exerted by a College, in favour of the peculiar sentiments which prevail among those who control it. The church which effectually wields this engine, in any community, must prosper—the church which disregards it, must droop.

The Presbyterians of Kentucky have done much, toward the accomplishment of the noblest object in which the church could engage. You have founded an Institution, and raised it to a considerable degree of usefulness and respectability. The greatest part of the work is now finished. One vigorous effort would give our College an enlargement and permanency that would enable it to transmit, from generation to generation, an increasing and incalculable amount of blessings. Unendowed, it can *exist*—endowed, it will flourish. Unendowed, it will shine forth with feeble rays—endowed, it will pour abroad a flood of light.

Your Institution has many disadvantages to struggle with—such as its location in a slave state, and the prejudice which exists, in the minds of many, against a college under the care of a church. These will effectually prevent its rapid rise and great extension, unless the efforts of its Board and Faculty are aided by a complete endowment. The advantages of such an endowment we will point out, and thus you may see, that it is, in our circumstances, essential to success.

1. An endowment gives to an Institution reputation and numbers. Its real excellency depends on the character of its discipline and instructions. But of *these few can judge.* Even an educated man cannot do it, without visiting and inspecting for himself. The great mass of the community must form their opinion of its character, from *external signs.* One of the most visible and important of these, is the *extent of its funds.* Men usually think that instructions are, like apparatus, a purchasable commodity; and that an Institution, which possesses ample means will be sure to furnish itself with the ablest professors. *Money alone* cannot, indeed, make a great College—but it will produce that influx of students, which will enable its Faculty, if they be able and faithful men, to give it real worth and power.

2. An endowment will ensure the permanence of an institution. All such establishments are liable to transient injuries. Experienced and popular officers often die or remove; and from a variety of other causes they occasionally receive trying shocks. Those which possess funds can soon recover, for their organization will still remain complete. The temporary disaffection and diminution of their students does not materially affect their income, and oblige them to reduce the number of their teachers—they thus continue to present the same facilities for education as before, and the same claims on public patronage. But when they are dependant, to any great degree, on their tuition fees for the support of their officers, the reverse of this takes place. *A sudden change* cripples them, or utterly prostrates them forever.

3. An endowment gives vigor and firmness to the government of a college. While discipline should be mild and parental, it should be strong and consistent. If it be destitute of these qualities, ruin, moral, and intellectual, will seize upon the pupils, and the seat of education becomes the burial ground of parents' hopes. But if students feel that the prosperity, (perhaps the very existence of the institution) depends upon them, it is a difficult task to govern them,—they are like all other human beings, easily pleased by those only who depend not on their favor, and easily governed by those only over whom they have no power. The Faculty, too, of such an establishment, is in a situation similar to that of a commander of volunteers; who knows that if he attempts to exercise rigid discipline or require severe service, his troops will desert, and leave him to defeat and disgrace. In such circumstances, duty must be often sacrificed, or failure incurred; for to satisfy *men* at all times, is perhaps impossible—but to be required to satisfy *boys*, is "a yoke which neither we nor our fathers could bear."

4. An endowment secures permanently the services of able and upright teachers. From the considerations just stated, it must be evident, that such men can never feel comfortable in an institution whose existence depends on their propitiating, at all times, the favor of the capricious and the wayward, whom it is their duty to *admonish* and *restrain* as well as to instruct. There are few conditions of life more irksome than that of men, who feel that they cannot fully discharge their duty, without endangering the interests committed to their care, and incurring the hazard of being charged with incompetency to manage their trust. No man can be expected to remain permanently in so disagreeable a situation.

5. An endowment cheapens education, and thus enables a much larger number to enjoy its advantages. The sons of men in moderate circumstances, and young men who are educating themselves, generally make the most valuable students. To such persons the reduction of a tuition fee, from $30 to $10 per annum, holds out a considerable inducement to the prosecution of a literary course; as it diminishes their expenses, by one-third or one-fourth of their whole annual amount. Thus an institution, which cheapened education, would not only command a larger share of the patronage of those who are willing, at any cost, to pursue liberal studies; but it would gather to itself a large class of persons, who, were it not for the reduction of expense it has effected, would never have been able to procure scientific instruction. The experiment has been tried: several colleges, of recent origin, have been filled with pupils, drawn solely by their reputation for cheapness, while the other institutions, which surround them, and are of older date, have not been thinned by their success. These facts show, and strikingly, that cheapening education, like cheapening any other commodity, rapidly and greatly increases the demand for it. The great necessity which exists for an increase of educated men, has of late given rise to various new methods of reducing the expenses of a scientific and literary course. A strong persuasion is, however, becoming prevalent, among the most enlightened observers, that all these plans are delusive, and are doomed to disappoint their projectors and advocates.* There are but two means of making education cheap, *consistently with making it good and thorough.* The one is, to locate institutions where the necessaries of existence are cheap, and where the style of living is economical. The other is, to endow the professorships, and thus enable the Trustees to lower the price of tuition.

There is a peculiar reason, in all new countries, why the cost of learning should be rendered as light as possible. The minds of the people generally are directed to objects of a very different nature—scholastic attainments are disregarded, and all press into the practical pursuits of life, early and eagerly. The value of knowledge is not duly appreciated, and comparatively few are willing to pay much for it. The proportion of students to the whole population is small, compared with the proportion in older countries. A course must then be pursued here, somewhat similar to that which was pursued, in diffusing useful knowledge among the working classes in England. They did not value information enough to seek it, or pay for it. But when gratuitous lectures were commenced, by benevolent individuals, for their improvement, and their attendance was thus procured, they soon perceived the pleasures and advantages of science, and were thus led to exert themselves, and establish those permanent lectureships, libraries, and lyceums, which are doing so much for the advancement of their character and condition. The state of society among us requires that a taste for enlarged attainments should be cultivated—and a desire for the higher kind of instruction stimulated—and this can only be effected, by presenting such inducements, and furnishing such facilities to our youth, as a completely endowed institution alone can command.

Objections to an endowment are sometimes found to exist in the minds of men who are intelligent, and in other respects well informed, but who have not examined this subject. The most plausible of these we will now notice.

1. "Colleges ought to support themselves by tuition fees." But it is a fact, that those which depend on their students for support, are such as usually have few to support them. Students are like money-lenders, most willing to aid those who least need their assistance. Persons best acquainted with the nature of education, hold sentiments very different from the one expressed in this objection. The "Report of the Faculty and Trustees of Yale College," published a few years since, contains the following language: "We are under no apprehension from the multiplication of institutions, if they are adequately endowed; but we are apprehensive that a stinted growth of our national literature will be the consequence of the scanty supply of means to most of our public seminaries." Villers, in his "Essay on the Reformation," (a work published a few years since in France, and to which the prize was adjudged by the French Academy)—says, in relation to this subject:—"An endowment and a real property to be managed by a local administration, are absolutely necessary to every school that would prosper. Without these, such establishments cannot subsist solidly, with honor or efficiency." Of the colleges founded within the last fifteen years, the two which have flourished most, and secured the best reputation, are largely endowed. The income of one of these, independent of all tuition fees, is about $3,000 per annum. Many others have been founded within this period—but they are of stinted growth and sickly existence, with the exception of those which have risen on the popular but fallacious principle of enabling a student to support himself by work. These last, unless they can speedily procure an endowment, will realize the fate of Jonah's gourd—they have sprung up without root, and any worm may wither them in a night.

2. "There are many good colleges unendowed." This objection asserts what is incorrect. Some of our old institutions, which arose in the infancy of our country, and when there was no competition in the business of education, were, at first, very slightly endowed. They crept along, some of them for a century, others for half a century, furnishing very limited opportunities for acquiring knowledge. Still they were the only establishments in the land; and gradually, as the country advanced in population, wealth, and the demand for learning, they increased in funds, and students, and buildings. The reputation acquired by their century and a half of existence, by the multiplication and diffusion through the country of their Alumni, is itself an endowment to some of them, as it secures to them unbounded confidence and extensive patronage. Owing to the extent of their buildings and the number of their students, the rent of their rooms alone yields them annually thousands of dollars. When these receipts are added to the amount derived from their large tuition fees, their income is swelled to a noble sum. But, in addition to this, we find that almost all these institutions have received large sums for permanent endowments. And the few, who have no such funds, are now using vigorous exertions to secure them. Three years ago, $100,000 were secured for Yale College. An effort is now making to raise $100,000 for Harvard, which already has a vast endowment. Nassau Hall at Princeton, is taking active measures for obtaining an equal sum. I might mention several other colleges, of the same character, which have recently by their great efforts, showed their sense of the necessity of an enlarged endowment. And if these old and established institutions, thus testify that permanent funds are assential to *their prosperity*, how evidently indispensable must they be to *ours*, which possesses none of those advantages that antiquity, past success, and numbers of illustrious alumni, confer. If funds are necessary to *keep up their character, they are still more necessary to establish ours.*

3. "The reduction of expense effected by an endowment would only aid the wealthy." It would do so, if no one is to receive a collegiate education but the sons of the rich. One great object, however, in cheapening education, is to bring it within the reach of those classes who cannot bear the heavy expenses incurred at most of our institutions. The rich can and will educate their children, cost what it may. The middling and poorer classes can only enjoy this privilege, where it is cheap. Besides, the moral improvement of the educated rich is as important to the welfare of the community, as the moral improvement of the educated poor. And if, by an endowment which will cheapen education, the sons of the wealthy can be drawn to an institution, where moral principles and religious sentiments are inculcated, as well as scientific truths, the object of the founders of such an institution is gained. What is that object, but to benefit the community, by making as many as possible, of its influential members, upright and pious, as well as intelligent? How narrow is that conception of the influence of a good college, which represents its benefits as confined to those who receive instruction within its walls! As well might we imagine that our ships of war were built, not for the defence of the country, but for the accommodation of those who navigate them over the deep.

We have thus, briefly and imperfectly, presented this subject to your notice. It remains with you to act upon it. We are fully persuaded that the future interests of your church depend upon the prosperity of your college: and that a wise and liberal policy, in its endowment, would make it an invaluable blessing to the whole community as well as to the church. What it needs, in addition to what it has, is the endowment of three professorships of $13000 each. If one individual could be found, or even three or four, who would endow *one* of these, we have not the smallest doubt that the mass of our people, would raise the funds for the remaining *two*. This is the favorable time for action. The institution, which can now be placed on an independent and enlarged foundation, will inevitably command public confidence and patronage, and secure to itself the education of the great bulk of our youth. The favorable opportunity may slip speedily away—it is impossible that things should remain as they are—that Kentucky should continue destitute of a single well endowed college. Some other institution may occupy the place that now invites us; and the next generation may look back, with astonishment, upon those means for guiding the destinies of a great people which we *enjoyed* and *neglected.* Let us not be wise too late. Let us now make the institution *worthy of our church*, and *worthy of our state*—more has been expended in raising it to its present height, than would now be required to place it on the lofty eminence where it ought to stand.

JAS. C. BARNES, *Chr'm. of the B. T. C. C.*

---

*One of the Quarterly Registers of education, about a year since, contained some interesting facts, and valuable remarks, in relation to the manual labor system, which has been so popular of late years. It would do a good service, if some one were to collect the facts, and show *how much more* this system has expended than it has ever saved to the christian community. It is unquestionably the most expensive system now in vogue.

Note.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Synod of Kentucky, at their annual meeting in October last:

"*Resolved*, 1. That in the opinion of this Synod, the interests of literature and religion in this state are intimately connected with the prosperity of Centre College.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the progress which has been already made in procuring permanent funds for the endowment of Centre College, calls for an expression of our thankfulness to Him who alone causeth the hearts of men to devise liberal things.

"*Resolved*, 3. That, in the opinion of this Synod, the complete endowment of all the Professorships in Centre College, would greatly enlarge its capacity for usefulness, and would give it permanent and increasing prosperity.

"*Resolved*, 4. That the Synod express their belief that the money bestowed by benevolent individuals for the endowment in Centre College of a number of Professorships, such as usually belongs to similar institutions, could be in no other way appropriated with a greater probability of producing effects that would amply reward the expectation of the donors.

"*Resolved*, 5. That the Synod express the hope and confidence that pious and liberal individuals will be found in the churches under their care, who will place this Institution of our church on an equal footing, in point of endowment, with the institutions patronized by states or under the care of other churches."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lexington Female Orphan Society.

The Lexington Female Orphan Society held its first Annual Meeting in the McChord Church, on Tuesday the 9th of December, 1834.

Maj. JOHN TILFORD was called to the Chair, and Mr. A. T. SKILLMAN chosen Secretary, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Davidson, after which the Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society were read and received.

An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Caswell, after which the Rev. Robert Davidson offered the following resolution, which he supported by some remarks:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Managers and Officers of the Orphan Asylum for the energy and wisdom with which they have watched over its interests; and that in view of the pledged and unfailing blessing of Divine Providence, and the past favor of a generous public, the Society should take encouragement, and confident of support, persevere in their kind attention to the fatherless.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the present Board of Officers be re-appointed another year, with power to fill any vacancies that may occur.

A collection was then taken up, amounting to $10 12½, for the benefit of the Society.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of James E. Davis, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Davidson and Caswell, to request copies of the Reports for publication, in connexion with the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, and was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

In compliance with the requisition contained in the third article of the constitution, the Managers of the Orphan Society make the following report, and invite their friends and patrons to unite in returning thanks to Almighty God, whose goodness and mercy has rescued these helpless little ones from poverty and its attendant evils, and placed them where they may become "useful members of the community." It is our duty, briefly, to state the origin of this Society. In consequence of the severe epidemic of 1833, several children were deprived of parents, who might, had not disease unexpectedly overtaken them, have provided for their offspring. This, and other facts relative to destitute orphans, being known to the citizens of Lexington, they, with one accord, united to secure them a home and competent protection. A house and lot were purchased, and a sum (more than sufficient for their maintenance through the past year) placed at the disposal of twenty-four Ladies, who, upon communicating with the Orphan Institution of Philadelphia, were by its Secretary furnished with a copy of its Constitution and By-Laws, which, we were kindly informed, after more than twenty years experience have been found unexceptionable. The Managers of the Lexington Society, take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge the favor conferred by that of Philadelphia, which stands so justly high in the estimation of that community. Such portions of the Constitution and By-Laws, as suited the circumstances, were adopted for this Asylum—they were approved by the Legislature of the state, and a Charter granted to ensure to its Managers a proper control of the institution. During the year, fifteen orphans have been received, clothed, fed, and instructed, not only in the usual course of tuition in schools, but taught to raise their thoughts to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Reading the Scriptures and prayer form part of the daily exercise of the family, and some who never heard the name of the Most High, except to blaspheme, now lisp His praise, who was their father and their friend in their utmost need.

The routine of domestic duties enjoined by the laws, is found to be effective, and will be persevered in. Committees of two visit the Asylum several times each week, to advise and assist the Matron, and suggest improvements conducive to the comfort of the family. It is but justice to the Matron and Nurse to state, that the utmost order and neatness pervades every department.

In May last all the children were attacked by the measles, but they were so judiciously managed under the direction of the benevolent Physician who attends the Asylum gratuitously, that only one fell a victim, and it was an afflicted infant who had imbibed disease from the breast of a dying mother. The house which was purchased as an Asylum was leased until the 25th of this month, but the Managers were enabled to get possession before the expiration of that time;—the family is now occupying it. The money expended during the past year, is upwards of $900. By reference to the report of the Treasurer the fiscal concerns of the establishment can be clearly ascertained.

It is not necessary to rehearse the calamitous condition from which your bounty has rescued these helplesss little ones. The very name of "orphan," tells a tale of destitution. Go with us to the house of poverty, where a dying mother can no longer administer to the wants of her wailing infant, when there is no kind friend to wipe its tears—to wrap its feeble limbs, and supply its hourly cravings. In such a scene, (and this is no fancy sketch) the most obdurate must be touched, and they who have witnessed such, can duly estimate this institution, and must consider it a happiness, that they have contributed to raise up a home to the parentless children of poverty and misfortune—where they are sheltered from the perils of want and evil contamination, where efficient and moral teachers carefully instruct them, and the domestic charities are daily exercised towards them. The generosity which founded this Asylum, is a pledge that it will not be abandoned; and the Managers solicit the continued favor of the public to this nursery of helpless children, which may, with the blessing of Divine Providence, produce men and women worthy of their benefactors, and higher still, aspirants of everlasting life. Genuine benevolence spurns all bigotry, and will not be confined to the narrow limits of any sect or party. She lives and exercises her lovely influence in every heart where dwells the love of God and "good will to men." Hence, though this charity is under the direction of Managers whose religious creeds are various, we find one united effort continually making to improve the *best*, because the eternal interests of those under their care.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Money Received.

Received from subscription and donations,	$1537 00
Annual subscription,	47 00
In merchandize, Chairs, &c.,	160 00
Fines collected, $2; sale of calves,	6 00
Rent received for the Orphan Asylum,	145 84
Interest for money loaned out to Dec. 4th,	25 00
	$1920 84

Money Expended.

Payment of Matron for the year,	200 00
Payment of Nurse,	75 00
Payment of servants,	45 75
Rent of houses,	110 00
Insurance to April 12th, 1835,	7 50
Paid for board of two children for three weeks,	5 00
Printing notices and Constitution of the Society,	18 56
Purchase of cow,	10 00
Burial expenses,	2 37½
Furniture, clothing, and stationary,	267 87½
Removing to the Orphan Asylum,	6 50
House expenses, including marketing, wood, &c.	396 87½
	$1145 43½
Balance remaining on hand,	775 40½

Property belonging to the Asylum.

The house purchased at $3,000; supposed value of furniture about $100, besides some donations not included in this estimate. Of the above mentioned sum of $775 40½, $500 have been lent out at interest—$275 40½ remains for present use.

SARAH WARD, *Treasurer of the Orphan Society.*

Lexington, Dec. 8th. 1834.

List of the Ladies who were chosen Directresses for the second year, commencing Dec. 9th, 1834.

Mrs. SAYRE, *First Directress.*
Mrs. ROSS, *Second Directress.*
Mrs. GRATZ, *Secretary.*
Mrs. WARD, *Treasurer.*

MANAGERS.

Mrs. HUNT,	Mrs. STEPHENS,
" TILFORD,	" WICKLIFFE,
" RICHARDSON,	" DEWEES,
" BRUEN,	" FREEMAN,
" T. BOSWELL,	" CHIPLEY,
" McALLISTER,	" MERRILL,
" EATON,	" NORTON,
" PILKINGTON,	" BEACH,
" BARRY,	" WIER,
" GOEGHEGAN,	Miss EDMISTON.

At the request of the Ladies, Managers of the Society, the Addresses delivered on the occasion are subjoined.

ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR CASWELL.

THE changing scenes of good and evil, the various spectacles of pleasure and of pain which this world presents to our view, are all designed for wise and gracious purposes. Infinitely as they are diversified, they are yet but parts of a system which is ever working to accomplish the grandest ends; and when the mystery of these dispensations is finally removed, we shall certainly behold in that system a subject worthy of our highest admiration. Little as we may understand them at present, they manifestly contain, however, much to excite our *attention*, to stimulate our *exertions* and to induce us to acts of *sympathy*.

The occasion which brings us together to-day originates in these dispensations of an over-ruling Providence. We have met for the purpose of sustaining an Institution designed to alleviate the burden of human woe, to mitigate the sorrows and to supply the wants of the poor and helpless Orphan: and I trust that as our *attention* to this most interesting object has already been excited, so our *sympathies* may be brought into play, and our most vigorous *exertions* called into action.

I would not depreciate those motives to beneficence which spring from other sources than divine revelation. I believe that, independently of the sanctions of Christianity, simple reason and natural justice might prompt us to assist the destitute and afflicted members of society. But convinced as I am that the religion of our blessed Savior presents motives to philanthropy in comparison with which all others sink into insignificance, I shall rest my arguments in favour of the charity which I am now about to advocate, upon a purely Christian foundation.

One of the most shining points of Christianity appears in the fact that it exhibits the Almighty as the father of the fatherless. And if we look round upon the world and survey the many forms of belief which prevail in its various portions, where can we discover a God like our God? Let us go to the funeral pile where the widow is burning beside her dead husband; let us go to the car of Juggernaut bespattered with the blood of mangled devotees; let us go to the stream where the mother has torn her helpless offspring from her bosom and sunk it in the waters; let us go to the small mound of earth where the parent is trampling the fresh soil with the crushed body of a living babe; and let us ask that funeral pile, that car, that stream, that mound, if they can tell us of a God who is the orphan's friend.

From such pictures of horror we gladly turn away, for we hear a tender voice speaking from Mount Zion, and saying, "O God thou art the helper of the fatherless." "The Lord relieveth the fatherles and the widow." "A father of the fatherless and a judge of the widow is God in his holy habitation."

But, next, let it be deeply impressed upon our minds that Christ, the image of the invisible God, not merely declares his pity for the afflicted, but makes their cause his own, and directly identifies himself with the hungry, the thirsty, the sick and the naked. He tells us plainly that inasmuch as we have done it unto one of the least of these his brethren, we have done it unto *him*. Figure to yourselves then the meek, the lowly, the lovely man of Nazareth. Behold him pierced in his hands and feet—see the deep stab in his side—is not this he who gave himself up to death for you? Were not these wounds endured that you might live? Did he not leave his glory to be treated as an outcast, a worm, that you might not perish? Now see him standing at your door begging for a little clothing, a little food, a little, and only a little, to supply the urgent necessities of nature. Will you refuse him? will you suffer your best friend to beg in vain? O Christian, remember that it is your Lord whom you refuse, your Saviour whom you deny, when you turn a deaf ear to the cry of the needy Orphan.

And, lastly, we must not fail to remember what is the criterion of our Christian character, the rule by which we are now judged by our Creator, by which we ought continually to judge *ourselves*. It is not to our *knowledge* of divine things that we should look for evidence that we are children of God. We may possess all the vast knowledge of angels, and yet, like fallen angels, be cast away. It is not to our feelings. These may appear like the genuine working of a renovated soul, and we may imagine them to be the sure evidence of a sanctified heart, while at the same time we may be deceiving our minds, stifling our consciences, and lulling ourselves to sleep in the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity. Nor is it to our *opinions*. These may rest on the best foundation; they may have been founded after patient investigation; they may accord in every respect with the purest standard of orthodoxy; and yet we may be impenitent, unchanged, without God, and without hope in the world.

The grand test of our Christian principles is our conformity to the moral image of God. Pure religion, and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

Let us now endeavour to realize what misery is implied in that word, Orphan. Let us especially endeavour to figure to ourselves the condition of the orphan *child*. His parents who hitherto have anticipated his every want, have comforted him in his little sorrows, have ministered to his innocent amusements, are gone. They are laid in the grave, where, though he cry and complain, his infant voice can never reach their ears; where, though he suffer, they can no more stretch forth a hand or move a foot to give him help. Perhaps in their expiring moments their hearts were wrung with the sad forethought of the sorrows which they anticipated for him, and, as they pressed their little one in their clay-cold embrace, they felt how poorly his feeble body was calculated to undergo the ills and privations of an orphan state. Who now shall clothe his delicate frame? Who now shall give him his daily bread? Who shall teach him, and fit him for society on earth? or, who shall prepare him for fellowship with the saints in heaven?

Yet though that poor orphan may be the most miserable of the children of sorrow, though he may be an *infant*, though he may be left without a roof to cover his head, though he may be weak, sickly, naked, and destitute of a morsel of food, though the world may look coldly on him, and the children of ease and affluence pass by unheeding, yet that infant has a warm friend above, that poor desolate child has a tender father in heaven, who, though unseen, watches over him, and watches over him for good.

And will he suffer that little orphan to perish? No. He will pity him as a father pitieth his own children. He may not indeed send ravens to bear him food, he may not rain down manna from the clouds, he may not so order it that the barrel of meal shall not waste nor the cruse of oil fail. But he will put it into the hearts of his own people, to seek out that child, and to save him. By the rules, the sanctions, the motives of revelation, and above all by the touching and softening influence of his Holy Spirit, he will send them forth as the messengers of his mercy and the stewards of his love.

Let us turn then, to view the asylum which Christian benevolence has provided for the fatherless in this city. Behold its airy and convenient apartments, where the poor orphan may dwell in happiness and comfort. Behold its spacious grounds, where exercise and recreation may minister to his health. Behold the nursing mother of these young and friendless children; the supporter of their bodies; the guardian and teacher of their immortal spirits. Here is an institution which may well be expected to enlist the co-operation of every Christian, an institution in behalf of which the followers of Jesus of every denomination, may unite without sacrificing principle, or endangering the interests of truth. The cause of good feeling no ess than the cause of charity demands that it should be supported; while the zeal already manifested in its favour, and the divine blessing which has attended the labours of its managers seems to assure us that it shall not fall.

Parents in this assembly, I beg you to remember the occasion which led to the establishment of this Asylum. When the pestilence had swept over this city, their children were left fatherless and motherless without a protector, without a home. You too might have perished, and your tender offspring might like them have been friendless and forsaken. But you are spared to them, and to you is granted the privilege of training them up amid the many comforts and blessings of domestic life. Think of these little ones then, and let your gratitude be evidenced by your bounty.

Young persons who hear me; you have probably never known by experience what it is to be destitute and friendless. You have been brought up surrounded by the temporal and spiritual privileges of home. Let your sympathies be excited by contemplating the far different condition of those in whose name I now address you. Remember that the time of youthful pleasure and juvenile heedlessness will soon be past, that the day of grey hairs will soon come on, that the hour of death is not far distant, and that in the last moments of earthly existence, when Eternity is opening on your view, you will feel that it is better to have wiped one tear from a poor Orphan's cheek than to have indulged in all the gaieties and follies of a careless and giddy world.

Citizens of Lexington; upon you devolves the important duty of sustaining with cheerfulness and vigour the home of the fatherless. You may regard with philanthropic satisfaction your admirable Asylum for the Insane. You may view with just pride the extent and the growing reputation of your Medical College. You may look with complacency upon the noble halls of your University, and anticipate with pleasing emotions its future career of prosperity and of fame. And after all, you may rest in the assurance that your Orphan Asylum ranks not behind your other institutions in interest, in importance and in moral dignity. You may feel convinced that although not the most showy, it is far from being the least pleasing ornament of your beautiful city. And finally, you may safely lend it your support, not merely from a well-founded confidence in the management of the excellent ladies who have undertaken the care of its concerns; but from a reliance on that precious declaration of Almighty Goodness, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and look what he layeth out it shall be paid to him again."

REMARKS BY REV. MR. DAVIDSON, (*from memory.*)

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to offer a resolution which I have hastily drawn up during the interesting address which has just closed. [Here the resolution was read.] The resolution, it will be seen, has two parts, each of which will recommend itself to the approbation of the meeting. The first proposes, that we render our tribute of gratitude to the Ladies who have the management of the Society's concerns. They have displayed a rare union of zeal and discretion in their gratuitous and self-denying labours. They have weekly visited and superintended the Asylum; they have had considerable monied transactions; they have met difficult exigencies with sagacity and promptness; and they have managed the fiscal concerns in a truly business style. The Reports are extremely satisfactory, and the appearance of the Asylum and its inmates, neat, orderly, and agreeable. When we reflect that this arduous and continual task has been submitted to with an eye to no other reward than the peaceful approbation which ever attends a good conscience, we cannot refuse the cordial expression of our satisfaction and delight.

But the second part of the resolution is more immediately in harmony with the excellent sentiments of the address; viz: That the Society should feel encouraged to proceed, from the pledged and promised blessing of the God of Providence and the favor with which he has inclined the public to regard the cause. Yes, the God of Providence is the God of the poor. He delights to style himself the judge of the widow and the father of the fatherless. Within the lids of the Holy Volume which is the charter of our hopes, there is not a more precious promise than that to the Orphan, "*When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up.*"

I recollect being once informed by a stranger, that some in London doubting the text, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread," examined 2 or 300 beggars about the purlieus of St. Giles, and then abandoned the investigation from weariness, having found none in all that number who had enjoyed the advantages of an early christian education, at the hand of pious parents. I have never been able to verify this fact, and shall not vouch for its truth, but I do not doubt its probability. The Hebrew king was "old and gray headed" when he reported the results of his observation, and Dr. Adam Clarke in his Commentary on the passage, confirms it by his experience. He had ample opportunities for ascertaining the fact, his duty in the Methodist connexion leading him over extensive tracts of country. My experience has been short in comparisen, yet the first instance to the contrary is yet to fall under my notice.

This has been adduced only to lead to the remark, that were a search instituted, we might find as ample a fulfilment of the promise to the Orphan, as of the other passage of Scripture. For one, he who now has your ear, has even derived from it his greatest consolation. Left by both his parents before infancy had terminated, God has raised up friends to supply their place. In the most untoward junctures he has opened his way, and when persuasion had expended her force in vain on some who were justly expected to extend their aid, God but bade them look upon the Orphan Boy, nor bade in vain. And there is another in this house, a Lady, to whom the above was mentioned no longer ago than yesterday, who will rejoice in this opportunity, through my mouth, to bear her grateful testimony, also, to the unfailing care of the Orphan's God.

The very name of Orphan comes home to our sympathies. Cold is the December air we had to encounter to reach this house, but cold must be the heart that feels not for the Orphan child. But, Mr. Chairman, have we not this day the promise fulfilled in our sight? Look at these dear little fellows, comfortably clad, all their wants attended to, and let your thoughts carry you back a few months ago. Was any thing more desolate, to all appearance, than their condition? Father, mother, and in many instances friends also, melted away like wax before the flame, while the besom of destruction swept through every street, and the stoutest mens' hearts failed them for fear. How easily, amidst the universal distress, might the humble orphan have been overlooked;—the poor children, with none to feed them, and afraid to look out of the door, huddling into a corner, and there mingling their tears together—how easily might they have been forgotten! But there was One, who sits watching the furnace, and in the midst of wrath remembering mercy, and he looked on, no unconcerned spectator. The Angel had his limits; the sword was put up into the sheath; the God of the Orphan moved for the helpless forsaken. He moved upon the hearts of the generous, the charitable, the philanthropic, the sympathizing. He opened the purse of the munificent, and unclenched the gripe of close-fisted Avarice. He provided an Asylum for the fatherless, a home for the destitute. And should the kind Ladies of this Society ever be tempted to faint in the labors of charity, or to despond of timely support, let them call up the memory of the past; let them turn also to Franke, the pious Founder of the Orphan House at Halle. He began without means, but he began in faith, and in faith he prosecuted his plan. He had scarce a penny of his own, yet the children never went without a meal, nor the workmen without their week's pay. And before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing an asylum and school, with dairy and other conveniences, a library of 18,000 volumes, and apparatus for printing more, a museum, a laboratory, a dispensary, and an infirmary. There were supported 134 orphans, besides 2207 children instructed in the schools, a number of whom, together with 6 poor widows, and 255 poor students, were daily fed at the table of the institution. Who will not rejoice that the God of Providence is the God of the poor; the father of the fatherless, and the judge of the widows in their lonely habitation?

POPERY AT THE WEST.

A few evenings since I had the pleasure of hearing some highly interesting statements of the spiritual wants of the West, from Bishop McILVAINE, now of the diocess of Ohio.

On the too much neglected subject of the spread of benightening and besoting papacy in the Great Valley, he was more explicit and pointed than could have been believed possible two years ago, He stated that Papal delusions were rolling through the garden of our country like a desolating flood. "*Protestants may rely upon it*," said he, in the most emphatic manner, "*that the Pope is doing all that he is said to be doing.*" "We are told by some," continued the Bishop. "that all this cry about the spread of Popery is a trick to get money—but *it is not so.* The operations of Jesuitism are secret. It is stealing, step by step, an influence over the rising generation. It does not boast of its victories, it does not publish as we do in our benevolent movements, official accounts of its direful doings. Hence its progress is not obvious to the public eye. And it is in this that lies our imminent danger! Our countrymen must be roused and shown by simple facts, that Popery is an imposture, and full of all manner of deceit!

The efforts of the Pope to found schools are truly astonishing. This is the weak point of the West. It is seen by all that schools are needed—greatly needed in all parts of that region. Hence the energy with which the work of education is prosecuted there by the Jesuits. They are supplanting us in our own domains. They are taking lodgment in our own fastnesses. In Michigan, the proper documents show that $20,000 were sent from Europe the past year, and placed at the disposal of the *Roman* Bishop for that Territory. And this only for *one* year: as much, if not more, is expected for the ensuing year!"

The Bishop concluded this definite statement by saying, very appropriately, that Protestants think they have done their duty when they have given a liberal sum for their whole lives: but here we see what an amount is appropriated by the Pope *in one year*, to chain our country to his bloody car! And if this is in *one* diocess of comparatively minor importance, what must the expenditures be in the more influential portions of the Valley! He hoped Protestant Christians would cease denying the statements of those who come from the West, because they are fearfully alarming. Rather should they be stimulated by them to greater and more persevering exertions.—*Protestant Vindicator.*

For the Western Luminary.

MR. EDITOR,—It is with great regret that I again appear before the public, but since my motives have been most unjustifiably misrepresented, and since some of the facts I have stated have been denied, I deem it due to my own character to notice what has been said, however repugnant it may be to my feelings. Permit me first to notice Mr. Davidson's "ample vindication" of the Presbytery.

I am surprised, Mr. Editor, that a calm statement of facts such as I made, should have excited so much heat and bitterness as have been exhibited. Why did Mr. Davidson enter into the dispute at all? He pretends that his object was to vindicate the Presbytery. Of this there was no need, as all had been said that could be said in their defence, by an editorial article in your paper of the 10th Dec. So that Mr. D.'s publication was wholly gratuitous. Besides, a vindication of the Presbytery did not call for the bitter allusions and ungrounded insinuations that Mr. Davidson has indulged in. But let us consider the vindication, such as it is. Mr. D. says that my first charge is "that there is no documentary proof of Mr. Van Doren's being a student *in the Theological School.*" This is *not* my first charge. I stated in a formal manner, quoting the words of the minute expressly, to prevent a mistake, that the Presbytery had nothing but the Bishop's certificate on which to ground the assertion "*that Mr. Van Doren had been a student of the Theological Seminary since March* 20, 1832, *and that he had gone through a regular course of study.*" *This* was my first charge; and has any thing more been produced! Nothing. Mr. Davidson, 'tis true, speaks of other documents, but could *they* justify the Presbytery in making the above assertion? What were they? First, says Mr. D., "there was a diploma of graduation in Princeton College." Could *this* satisfy the Presbytery that Mr. Van Doren was a student in the Seminary, &c! Next, there was "a certificate of membership in the McChord church." Was *this* sufficient to justify their conclusion? Next comes the Bishop's certificate, and it does not *mention* his being a student, nor even *the name* of the Seminary. Last of all comes Mr. Van Doren's written statement, and what was this? It was only a paper stating that "*he had other testimonials*, &c., and what were they? Nothing more nor less than testimonials from his father, brother, and other friends in *Brooklyn* and *Princeton*, of *Mr. Van Doren's religious standing*, and the certificates of a clergyman, that he was "*attached to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*" Could then Mr. Van Doren's *written statement*, or even the testimonials themselves have justified the Presbytery in making the conclusion they have made! Certainly not. Even Mr. Davidson does not rely upon this. He rests his vindication of the Presbytery solely on their ignorance of the difference between a student in the Seminary and a candidate for orders. If then the Presbytery were ignorant of this, why should there be such unwillingness to correct the statement, when the difference between these two fancied "*synonymous terms*" was pointed out? Why, I again repeat it, was the name of the Seminary used at all? Mr. Davidson himself gives the answer: "*Because it served the purpose of the Presbytery better.*" Their rules require that a candidate "shall have *studied* divinity at least *two years*, under some approved divine or professor of Theology," and "*it served the purpose of the Presbytery better*," in order to satisfy other Presbyteries, to say, that Mr. Van Doren had been a *student in the Seminary* during those two years, rather than use the words of the Bishop's certificate, *that he had been a candidate*, &c. which did not *serve their purpose so well.* If the Presbytery erred through ignorance, then there could be no objection to correct the mistake, if wilfully, then nothing can vindicate them. Here I leave Mr. Davidson. His misrepresentations of motives, his bitterness and his ridicule, I leave to One before whom we shall both stand or fall. I would merely state, that his insinuation concerning "the High Church doctrines" taught in the Seminary is utterly false. I have never heard such doctrines started within the walls of the Seminary during two years which I have spent as a student there.

We turn now to Mr. Van Doren. But before attempting to disprove his statements, I shall notice some insinuations which occur in his publication. 1st. One sentence of it runs thus: "Mr. Cooke asserts that Mr. Van Doren had not been a student of the Seminary since March 20, 1832, *the time specified by the Bishop in my certificate of dismission.*" This implies that the Bishop had given Mr. Van Doren a certificate stating that he had been *a student in the Seminary* during that time. This is untrue. The Bishop gave no such certificate. He merely stated that he had been *a candidate for orders* during the time specified. He did not even say that he was a candidate *in good standing*. 2d. Mr. Van Doren states that in "the Bishop's annual report *of the students under his care*" his name was included. This also leaves a false impression. The Bishop's report did not contain a list *of the students under his care*, but only *of the candidates for orders*, among whom are two young men, who did not even reside in Lexington. 3d. Mr. Van Doren also states, that he was invited by the Bishop to his house and to the Theological Rooms with the students. True he *was* invited to the Bishop's house, but it was to hear Lectures on Church Government, which I acknowledged he had attended. He *was* invited to the Theological Rooms, but it was only to hear Lectures on the 39 Articles and to write dissertations on Biblical Criticism, which I also accorded him in my publication. So much for Mr. Van Doren's insinuations. Now for his *facts*. Mr. Van Doren denies that "any distinction between a candidate for orders and a student in the Theological Seminary was ever recognized here till the Bishop started for the East" about three weeks ago. I cannot persuade myself, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Van Doren believed what he has here stated. He *must* have known that there always has been a distinction. He *did* know that we have a candidate for orders in Frankfort, who has been teaching *there* for the last two years or more. He *did* know that we have another in Hopkinsville, who has also been teaching *there* for a long time. *Are these students in the Theological Seminary, Lexington?* Besides this, there were three or four young men *studying in the Seminary* for more than a year, who were not *candidates.* Here then are candidates not students, and students not candidates. Is there then no difference? Surely all may see it.

Mr. Van Doren also says, that if I had inserted the word *regularly*, in stating his acknowledgment that he "had not studied with the class since the spring of 1833," I would have told "*the whole truth.*" This acknowledgment, Mr. Editor, was not a casual thing: it came out after a long discussion, and it is certain that I and another person who happened to be present, *both* received the impression as I stated it: and as to the *fact* of his *regularity*, Mr. J. B. Britton of the Theological Seminary has authorized me to state, that Mr. Van Doren has not attended a *single recitation* since the beginning of June 1833, at which time he (Mr. B.) entered the Seminary. Mr. Van Doren also says that "he did study with the class more or less, at least nine of the authors cited by me." If you will turn, Mr. Editor, to the list of studies contained in Mr. Van Doren's publication of last week, you will find there a number of authors cited under the head of Biblical Criticism. These authors, Horne, &c., with Hebrew, Greek, and some other collegiate studies required of those who have not a diploma, *are all*, that have as yet been studied *by any class in the Seminary*, except that which graduated in Nov. last, with which Mr. Van Doren for the last 18 months has had *nothing to do;* and these authors he confessed in presence of a third person, that *he had not studied with the class.* What then has Mr Van Doren studied? He could not possibly have studied with the class nine of the authors mentioned, for those which the class have studied he confesses that he did not study with them.

W. B. COOKE.

THE LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

To Subscribers.—Those subscribers who are in arrears, will have a favorable opportunity to transmit their respoctive dues, by the members of the Legislature, or the delegates to the anniversary meetings to commence at Frankfort on Tuesday, the 13th of January next. Mr. W. D. Skillman will be in Frankfort during the period of the anniversaries, and will attend to any business respecting the office of the Western Luminary. He may be found at Weisiger's hotel.

Endowment of Centre College.—No apology is necessary for the insertion of the lengthy article on our first page, on the subject of the endowment of Centre College. Those who *read it through*, will be amply repaid for their time. It is hoped this forcible and timely appeal will lead to the desired result.

Lexington Orphan Asylum.—The reader's attention is directed to the interesting account of the late meeting of the Orphan Society, on our second page. The managers of this interesting institution deserve all the commendation awarded to them in the speeches of the gentlemen who delivered addresses on the occasion.

To Correspondents.—The two lengthy communications on our first and second pages have crowded out several valuable articles from our correspondents, as well as much other matter designed for to-day's paper.

"A Learner," meets with a hearty reception. We shall be gratified to hear from him frequently. He is under no obligation to us for the supposed favor—provided, he suffers its continuance. "Philafricus," "Theophilus," and an Obituary notice, next week.

Errata.—Owing to the illegibility of the manuscript, the following errors occurred in the Luminary of the 3d inst. in the article on Emancipation, from Lincoln county:—"Tanner *vs.* Bryant," instead of Fanny *vs.* Bryant; "4th chap. of J. J. Marshall's Reports," instead of 4th *volume* of J. J. Marshall's Reports.

The Correspondent from Lincoln county is informed, that strange as it may seem to him, we have made application for the volume in question, at *all* the places he designates, with the addition of the two bookstores of the city, without the desired success. His letter is carefully preserved, as a specimen of "*brotherly kindness*," and "*charity*."

Verbum sat.—Some individuals act as if they supposed printers were possessed of some magical power, by which they are enabled to decypher any thing bearing the general appearance of manuscript; and some, still more unreasonable insist on weighty argument and elegant phraseology, where the materials furnished the poor printer possess no such attributes. This is a hard case; but it is not an imaginary one. We sometimes meet with reasonable people, desiring to have something published, who, if their manuscript is not fairly and legibly written—as, in common justice, every thing should be that is sent to a printing office—deem an apology not unbecoming. But again, there are others, who send us manuscript for insertion, which looks precisely as if it had been made by dipping a bug in the inkstand, and starting him on the sheet. Not a hint is dropt about the illegibility of the manuscript; and when the matter appears in print, if one or two trifling errors are detected, sufficient foundation is laid for an insulting note to the Editor.

Worldly Amusements—Balls, Parties, &c.—We are gratified to learn, that these topics were introduced into the pulpits of the two Presbyterian churches in this city on Sabbath last. Admonition on the subject of indulgence in worldly amusements by professors of religion, is highly opportune here at the present time. An appropriate paper on the subject, from the session of the McChord church, read to that congregation last Sabbath, will be presented to our readers next week. "Be ye not conformed to the world." "Touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing." These are the commands of heaven.

Pleasing Indications.—A letter from a brother in Frankfort gives the gratifying intelligence, that an increased attention to religion exists in the Presbyterian church there at the present time. The labors of their faithful and efficient pastor—Rev. Daniel Baker—have already been signally blessed of God. Several individuals have been hopefully converted to God, and many more are enquiring the way to heaven.

Comprehensive Commentary on the Bible.

This expected work has for a long time excited considerable interest. The first volume has at length appeared. It is published in royal octavo, and is a fine specimen of Typography. The type is fair, and the paper of a superior quality. The small engravings interspersed through the body of the work, as illustrations, appear to be well executed. Besides these, there are numerous large engravings on steel.

The Comprehensive Commentary contains the text, Scott's Marginal References, entire, Henry's Commentary, condensed, Scott's practical observations, with extensive critical and explanatory notes from Scott, Doddridge, Gill, A. Clarke, Patrick, Pool, Lowth, Burden, Harmer, Calmet, Rosenmuller, Bloomfield, Stuart, Dwight, "and nearly a hundred other writers."

The work is to comprise five volumes, each containing as much matter as a common quarto. The next volume is promised in June. The editors of the work are Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D. of Boston, and Rev. Joseph Warne, pastor of the Baptist church in Brooklyn, Massachusetts. Two separate editions of the work are published; one designed expressly for the Baptist community, differing from the other only on the subject of Baptism.

A work of this character has long been a *desideratum*. We are gratified at the prospect of seeing it supplied by such able hands. It is furnished at a remarkably low price, considering the great quantity of matter and the style of its execution. Each volume is to contain from *eight* to *nine hundred* pages. The subscription price is three dollars per volume, to be paid as the work is received. To Ministers and Students, Sabbath School Teachers, and indeed every one who desires to acquire an extensive and correct knowledge of the Bible, this work is a treasure.

An agent is now in this city, soliciting subscribers to the work. We hope his success may be abundant.

American Annals of Education and Instruction.—Contents of the December number: 1. Infant Asylums; 2. Orphan Asylum at Halle, in Germany; 3. What every Teacher can do; 4. Inaugural Addresses; 5. Exercise of Mind in Classical Studies; 6. The Contrast: or the Perversion of Classical Studies; 7. Literary Institutions of the United States; 8. Boston Public Schools; 9. Centre District Schools in Worcester; 10. Common Schools and Common Education; 11. Musical Revolution in Switzerland; 12. The Teacher's Almanac for December; 13. Miscellany, &c. &c.

For the Western Luminary.

The Wife for a Missionary.—16 *mo. pp.* 158, *Cincinnati, Trueman & Smith*, 1834; *also for sale by A. T. Skillman, Lexington.*

Dear Brother Coons:—You will doubtless concur with me in the opinion, that there are few ways in which your columns can be rendered deeper channels of usefulness, than by employing them to introduce to the reading portion of the community such works as will pour forth a healthful influence wherever they shall be opened.

Such I am confident, from a careful and interested perusal, will be the fact with regard to the neat little volume named above. It is not more unpretending than it is excellent. It breathes a chastened and elevated spirit, and the attractive features it exhibits throughout are precisely those which would have been expected from an acquaintance with its amiable, sensible and devoted authoress.

But she is one who chooses to be *known by her works*, and perhaps the one now in question could not be more strongly recommended to public favor than by saying, that it is from the same pen with "Louisa Ralston, "The Reformation," &c.

In every scene Lacy, the youthful Missionary, utters the sentiments and breathes the spirit proper to his meditated office. When in search of a companion for his arduous enterprize, from the most transient acquaintance with Lucia Sommers, he is led to feel more sensibly than ever that "a *fashionable, vain, trifling, inconsistent* woman will never do for a Missionary's Wife." As he marks the paralyzing tendency of the cloistered pietism of Miss O'Brien, he prays for a union with one whose enlightened views, and lively and active benevolence will promise an efficient co-operation in his great work. But it is when he revisits the dwelling of the Scott family that he feels "a congeniality with its inmates that he has experienced nowhere else." It is amongst the daughters in this charming circle that he meets with one whose character, if it has any fault, in the description, is only too near to being faultless. The supposition is, that she becomes a party to the sacred alliance, but if the language be not explicit upon this subject, the volume beautifully closes with the following assurance,—

"When the distant twinkling of the Lamp of Life is discerned amid the beautiful Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and the banner of the Captain of our salvation is unfurled there, and the songs of the redeemed are heard to go up from heathen lips, we shall hear again from Helen Scott." W.

Miscellaneous Items.

A prospectus is in circulation for the publication of a religious paper in Nashville, Tenn. to be entitled "The American Presbyterian." We learn that the Rev. John T. Edgar is to be the Editor.

The number of religious newspapers in the United States, is said to be *eighty-seven*.

A daily paper is to be established in Cincinnati, under the editorial management of James Hall, Esq. editor of the Monthly Magazine.

The General Assembly's Board of Education have received from Virginia and North Carolina, during the last two years, upwards of *ten thousand* dollars.

The government of Greece is about to establish a public Primary Female School at Napoli. A young lady to conduct it has been selected from the school of Rev. Mr. Hill, at Athens. Mr. Hill is educating twelve girls, at the public expense, all destined for future teachers.

Rev. Wm. Reed, missionary from the United States to India, recently died of consumption, on his passage home. His wife and young infant were landed at Cape Island.

The receipts into the treasury of the American Tract Society for the month ending Nov. 15, were as follows: Donations, $4,334 22—Tracts sold, $2,863 90—Total, $7,298 12.

The Baptist Convention of Alabama have resolved to establish a Manual Labor Institution in the vicinity of Greensborough. A farm has been purchased, including 355 acres of fertile land.

Miss Ursula Falkner recently died in Marion county, Tenn. aged one *hundred and fifteen years*. She had been a worthy communicant in the Baptist church *eighty* years.

The place of publication of "*The Downfall of Babylon*," a periodical edited by Saml. A. Smith, once a Roman Priest, is changed from Philadelphia to New-York. Price, $1 per annum.

A calamitous fire has recently occurred at Snow Hill, Maryland—consuming forty houses, among which was the Court-house, eight mercantile establishments, two hotels, &c.

Weiner New Stadt, a town in Austria, was destroyed by fire in October last. Out of 500 houses, hardly 5 remained. *Ten thousand* inhabitants were rendered houseless.

A most calamitous conflagration also occurred at Aidin, in Asia Minor, the 6th of Sept. last. *Ten thousand* shops were burnt, and a number of lives lost.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place in August last, more destructive than any hitherto mentioned in history. Upwards of *fifteen hundred* buildings are said to have been destroyed.

Congressional Intelligence.

Senate. Tuesday, December 2.—The annual message of the President of the United States was received and read, and 5,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—The chair communicated the annual report from the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. *Poindexter* introduced resolutions calling for a list of the purchasers of public lands in Mississippi from 1831 to 1833; and also the aggregate number of acres offered at public sale, by proclamation of the President, at each of the Land Offices in said State.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—A message was received from the President, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, on copper, bequeathed to this country by Lafayette. Mr. Ewing brought in a bill to settle the northern boundary of Ohio.

Monday, Dec. 8.—Mr. *Webster* gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill relating to spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Mr. *Ewing* offered resolutions calling for information concerning the progress of that part of the Cumberland road now being constructed, and what money is necessary to complete the repairs of said road agreeably to the requirements of the laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, preparatory to its surrender.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Mr. *Webster* introduced his resolution concerning spoliations on American commerce, by the French, prior to 1800. Mr. *Tyler* introduced a bill to provide for the issuing of additional scrip to satisfy outstanding Virginia and Revolutionary Military Land Warrants.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional scrip to satisfy Revolutionary land warrants, was referred to the committee on Public Lands. Mr. *Webster* introduced his will on the subject of French spoliations.

House of Representatives, Tuesday, Dec. 2.—The Message of the President of the United States was received by the hands of his private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Donelson, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.

Monday, Dec. 8.—The House assembled at the usual hour, when they were notified by the Speaker that he had appointed the Standing Committees. [Here follows a list of the Committees.]

Mr. *Hawes*, of Ky. submitted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee, consisting of one member from each State, to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York; or whether it would not comport with the public interest to abolish said institution. A debate arose on this resolution, of some warmth and interest. Several amendments were offered, and voted down; when, finally, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 182 to 17. The annual report of the Secretary of Treasury was received, referred to a select committe of nine members, and 500 extra copies ordered to be printed.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—Mr. *Chilton*, of Ky., introduced a resolution, instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the state of Kentucky and Tennesse in the improvement of the road from Louisville to Nashville.—*Maysville Eagle.*

SUMMARY.

The Pirates.—Twelve individuals have just been tried in Boston for piracy. They belonged to a vessel fitted out at Havanna. The piracy was committed on an American vessel. The piratical vessel was afterwards captured by a British cruiser, and the crew sent to this country for trial. Seven were found guilty, and the others discharged. A thirteenth, doubtless among the most guilty, committed suicide in prison. One of those who were found guilty, Bernardo de Soto, was recommended to mercy "on account of his generous, noble, and self-sacrificing conduct in saving the lives of more than seventy human beings, constituting the passengers and crew of the ship Minerva."

We have gloomy accounts of the health of the troops at Fort Gibson, Ark. Ter. About 100 men belonging to the regiment of dragoons have died—The last letters announce the decease of Lieuts. Eastern and West.—*St. Louis Rep.*

A young man in the employ of Messrs Sykes & son, Sheffield, England, has made a steam engine, which weighs seven ounces. It is so perfect that with a spirit lamp and two table spoonfuls of water, it will go at the rate of a thousand strokes a minute, and will continue to work until almost the last drop is expended.

The Governor of Georgia, in his Message to the Legislature states, that the aggregate amount of the sales of negroes belonging to the State, is $118,148.

The Eclipse.—*Charleston, [S. C.] Dec.* 1.—The calculation of astronomers was verified yesterday, by the occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun. The obscuration of the great luminary because complete a few minutes after 3 o'clock P. M. and for about a minute the rare phenomena of "darkness in the day time" was created by the interposing satellite. The planet Venus was brightly visible to the east, Mecury was seen in the west, and the fixed star Antares at a short distance below the *conjoined* orbs. The day was bright and beautiful, and every thing conspired for the favorable observation of the novel and sublime spectacle which excited a universal and lively interest in our whole community. The change of temperature was sensible, but by no means so great as that which attended the annual eclipse in February, 1831. We understand that several of the Clergymen of this city made this grand phenomena the subject of appropriate discourses to their respective congregations.—*Courier.*

The Property in Chesnut street, 50 feet 4 inches in depth, was sold last evening at the Philadelphia Exchange, by T. W. J. Freeman, for $49,950.—*Poulson*

A man named Howell, a resident of Manchester, Ohio, was drowned above the mouth of Limestone creek, on Tuesday evening last. Two other individuals were in company with Howell, but were so much intoxicated, as to be unable to render him any assistance.—*Maysville Eagle.*

MARRIED—On Tuesday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Rob't. Stuart, Rev. John G. Simrall to Miss Sarah J. Bullock, all of this county.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. J. R. Sloan to Miss Elizabeth S. Morton.

In Bourbon county, on the 4th inst. by Rev. Dr. Cropper, Mr. Alfred Willett, to Miss Elizabeth Kimbrough, all of this county.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. Thos. Starker, to Miss Julia Ann Kendall, all of this county.

City Election.

AN ELECTION for a *Mayor and Twelve Councilmen of the City of Lexington*, will be held at the places and under the inspection of the persons below named, on SATURDAY, the 3d of JANUARY NEXT.

Ward No. 1.—*At L. Tailor's Confectionary.*
Wrrd Inspectors—John Hull, Leland J. Bradley, and James M. Holloway.

Ward No. 2.—*At John B. Higbee's Inn.*
Ward Inspectors—John W. Trumbull, John Shrock, and Luther Stephens.

Ward No. 3.—*At the Court-House.*
Ward Inspectors—Stephen Chipley, Harry I. Bodley, and Thomas Nelson.

Ward No. 4.—*At John Brennan's Inn.*
Ward Inspectors—William H. Rainey, William, R. Morton, and George Norton.

The POLLS in all the Wards will open at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 5 o'clock, P. M. *precisely.*

Each voter will vote for a Mayor and Twelve Councilmen, not more than three of the persons voted for as Councilmen to reside in the same Ward.

By order of the Mayor and Council,
H. I. BODLEY,
City Clerk.

December 24, 1834.—24-td

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment, and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutchfield & Tilford,) They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
China, Glass & Queens-Ware;

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just opened. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.

Lexington, Dec. 25, 1834. 24-tf

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE STORE.

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

JAMES & BROTHER offer for sale at their new establishment, a splendid assortment of *China, Glass & Queensware*, consisting in part of

500 BOXES Cut Pressed and Plain GLASS; viz: Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c.

RICH CUT GLASS, newest style in setts, or by the single piece or dozens; viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Wines, Decanters, Lemonades, Custards, Jellies, Dishes, Champaignes, &c.

CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETTS, various colors, and Newest Patterns.

WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Setts; Barbeau do. do. Buff and Gold do.

English and French CHINA TEA SETTS, Plain, Gold Band and Painted, of 32 to 84 pieces.

White and Gold Band CHINA PLATES, CUPS & SAUCERS, Cup Plates, Bowls, Sugars and Creams.

Plain, Gold Band and Flower PITCHERS, Stone China, do. French China INKSTANDS, Toys, Vases, Match Pots, Toilette Bottles, Mantle Ornaments, &c. &c., with a large assortment of COMMON, PERSIAN and LIVERPOOL WARES of every description.

Also—ASTRAL LAMPS, Plain Ground and Cut Glass Domes; Mantle Lamps, Rich Cut Glass Drops and Shades, Passage do. and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Plated Castors, Common do.; Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Coasters, &c. Japanned Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1834. 24-6m

Ladies' Fur and Satin
BEAVER BONNETS.

THE subscribers have just received the patterns of the latest Philadelphia and New-York Winter fashions of the above articles; also, Gentlemen's *GERMAN BRUSH*, and Satin Beaver, with every other variety of HATS; which they are prepared to furnish on as favorable terms as they can be procured in the city.

Wanted,

FOUR OR FIVE YOUNG GIRLS, to learn the *Hat Trimming business*. A liberal inducement is offered. Those from the country would be preferred. BAIN & TOD.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1834. 24-tf.

N. B. We wish to hire a *Negro Man* and *Two Women* for the ensuing year. The earliest application is desired.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

JOHN B. HIGBEE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the White Framed House on the corner of Short and Mill-Streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Brooks, and opened it as a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Where he is now ready to receive and accommodate customers. The House has undergone a thorough repair, and he hopes from strict attention to the wants of his guests, to receive a share of public patronage.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1834. 24-tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HENRY BELL respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has this day taken into partnership Mr. G. B. Hale; the business will in future be conducted under the firm of BELL & HALE, at the old stand, 52, Main Street, where they have now on hand, a very large and desirable assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Together with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Fur Caps, Capes, &c. &c.

of the latest importation, all of which they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash.

H. B. avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his thanks to those persons who have heretofore favoured him with their custom, and respectfully asks a continuance of their patronage to the house.

Lexington, Dec. 17, 1834. 23-3m.

FALL & WINTER REPORTS OF
Fashions for 1834 & 35.

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main-Street, a few doors below the Phœnix Hotel,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. *Also*, a general assortment of *Fancy Articles* in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞Gentlemen ordering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city. He has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lexington, Dec. 20, 1834. 23-6m

J. T. SUTTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just commenced business on Main-street, next door to the Lexington Library, and a few doors from Coyle's corner, where he solicits, and expects to receive, a share of the public patronage. He *expects* it, because, by assiduous attention to the wishes of his customers, joined with a competent knowledge of the business, and experience in it, he intends to *deserve it*. He has on hand a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings;

Among which are Super Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Mixed, and Brown Cloths, all of which he will sell low for CASH. Also, a large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing;

Of all kinds, for Gentlemen's Wear.

He respectfully requests his friends, and the public generally, and especially those who wish to be well clad, and on good terms, to call on him before they make their selections.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1834. 21-tf.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DR. PRICE'S
PATENT METALLIC TRUSS.

HAVING invented a new and greatly improved *METALLIC TRUSS*, (differing materially from all others,) for which I have obtained a Patent, intended for the immediate relief and radical cure of all or either of the following varieties of Hernia, (Rupture) to-wit: Scrotal, Femoral, Inguinal, Ventral, or Umbilical—offers it to all persons, male or female, who are the subjects of either of the above varieties of this affliction, either in this state or the United States.

Having cured extensive ruptures of eighteen years standing, and given immediate relief, in a considerable number of cases, in old and young persons, who are now either entirely well, or relieved from all inconvenience from this distressing and dangerous malady; persons thus affected, who have not heretofore had an opportunity of availing themselves of its substantial benefits, that of immediate relief and ultimate radical cure, will doubtless now do so.

My Patent Metallic Truss combines the advantages of all other Trusses, without their inconveniences; and is equally applicable to the five different varieties of Rupture enumerated, and can be worn night and day with comfort and convenience; and if the patient be prudent and regards his health, effectually prevents the escape of the Viscera. The steel spring Truss, it is well known, cannot be worn at night, and consequently, a great deal of time is lost by that circumstance. The celebrated Mr. Cooper says, in his surgical work upon the subject of the application and use of the Truss, that, "Whoever wears a Truss, should be careful to employ it *day and night, without intermission*, so that there may be no opportunity for the Hernia to protrude again; for experience has put it beyond all doubt, that by the continual unremitted use of a Truss, and the steady retention of the contents of the Hernia, the neck of the sack and the ring may be gradually lessened in diameter, until they are entirely closed, and a radical cure of the rupture effected."—This is now the opinion of all Surgeons of respectability, and with my Truss, this important injunction of one and all of the most distinguished Medical men in the world, can be complied with.

In offering my Truss to the afflicted of Rupture, I do it confidently, believing, from actual experience in my own person, and that of many others, that it is the most valuable instrument ever presented for their use. My opinion upon this subject is corroborated by that of all Physicians who have examined it and had an opportunity of knowing of the success I have had in relieving and curing ruptures of different kinds.

After all that can be said in favor of any useful improvement, it is most satisfactory to know that it has successfully effected the object for which it was designed. I therefore subjoin the following certificates of individuals relieved add cured of Rupture by the application of my Truss, and of those Physicians who have had opportunity of judging of its superiority by the effect produced.

Certificate of Benj. D. Johnson.

This is to certify, that Dr. John L. Price applied his new improved Metallic Truss to a negro man of mine, about one month ago, who has been the subject of extensive *rupture for eight years*, and that it gave him immediate relief, and I have every reason to believe, will radically cure him.

The rupture descended ten inches in this case, and was fifteen inches around, by actual measurement. I recommend all who are thus afflicted, to give his new improvement a trial.

BENJ. D. JOHNSON.

Jessamine co., Aug. 22d, 1834.

Certificate of Edward Griggs.

This is to certify, that I have been the subject of extensive Scrotal Hernia, (Rupture) for about 18 years, and that I have worn several different kinds of Trusses, and amongst them the *steel spring Truss*, none of which gave me relief, or prevented the bowel from passing out. In this condition, I applied to Dr. John L. Price for relief, who applied to me his Improved Patent Metallic Truss, which gave me *immediate relief* from all inconvenience from my disease, and has now *perfectly cured me, so that I can go without a Truss.*

Dr. Price's Truss can be worn with comfort night and day; and with care, the bowel will never come down.

I recommend it to all persons afflicted as I was. Given under my hand, this first day of December, 1834.

EDWARD GRIGGS.

Rice Harris's Certificate.

I hereby certify, that I wore Mr. Stagner's Truss about four months, and that it would not keep up my bowels, and that I had despaired of getting well of Rupture, when I applied to Dr. John L. Price for relief, who applied to me his Patent Metallic Truss, which immediately prevented my bowels from passing out, and gave me relief from all the inconveniences attendant on my affliction.

It can be worn with more convenience and comfort at night, than Stagner's can in the day.

I recommend all persons diseased in this way, to get one of Dr. Price's Trusses.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of December, 1834. RICE HARRIS.

This is to certify, that I have been the subject of extensive protrusion of the bowels through the walls of the abdomen, in consequence of a stab received in my youth, and that it occasioned me great inconvenience and pain upon taking exercise or speaking, and upon one occasion, upon jumping across a branch, it caused me to faint.

After consulting several eminent Physicians, none of whom afforded me relief, I applied to Dr. John L. Price for advice, who applied to me his Patent Metallic Truss, which gave me immediate relief; and I am now as free from pain and inconvenience from this affliction as if it had never existed. It does not occasion any inconvenience, either day or night, to wear Dr. Price's Truss. All persons thus afflicted can, I have no doubt, obtain relief by application to Dr. Price.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of Dec. 1834. RICH. H. RIDGELY.

The foregoing testimony of persons who have worn my Truss, and who now enjoy its benefits, is considered sufficient to satisfy all unprejudiced minds of its utility and superiority. Many more certificates might have been presented, but the object of this publication precludes their appearance at this time.

The following certificates of highly respectable Physicians, who practice Medicine in this county, and who have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of my Truss, from its examination, its application to persons ruptured, and conversation with those who have worn it, will doubtless be sufficiently satisfactory to all Physicians, to induce them to give it a trial in their practice, and also induce those afflicted with Ruptures to procure for their own benefit my Truss, acknowledged to be superior to all others, by competent and disinterested judges.

Certificate of Dr. Chinn.

Having examined Dr. John L. Price's Patent Metallic Truss, for the cure of the different species of Hernia, I am decidedly of opinion that it possesses advantages over any *Instrument of the kind heretofore invented*, and have no hesitation in recommenning it as well calculated to afford *relief to all;* and in *many cases will permanently cure that distressing disease.* Given under my hand, this 26th day of Nov. 1834.

J. G. CHINN.

Certificate of Dr. Dickerson and Dr. A. B. Price.

This is to certify, that we have witnessed the application of Dr. Price's Patent Metallic Truss to many cases of Hernia, (Rupture) and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable improvement of the kind ever yet presented to those afflicted with Rupture. Its being applicable to the cure of different varieties of this disease, and the convenience with which it can be worn night and day, are unquestionable evidences of its utility and superiority.

W. DICKERSON,
A. B. PRICE.

The certificates of many other Physicians of the first standing, might have been published, all testifying to the superior utility of my Truss, but those are deemed sufficient.

Persons wishing to purchase the privileges conferred by my Patent, in the exclusive use of my Truss, in Counties, or district of Counties, or States, can do so upon terms that will be very profitable to them, by making application to me at Nicholasville.

Also, persons wishing agencies, to apply it, who are competent and responsible, can obtain them upon advantageous terms. I have a supply of Trusses to suit any variety of case, constantly on hand. Charges moderate, and the poor relieved gratuitously.

JNO. L. PRICE, M. D.

Nicholasville, Dec. 10, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving an additional supply of GOODS, suitable for the season; among which are

Cloths; Cassimeres; Cassinetts; Blankets; Merinoes; Calicoes· Bolting Cloths, Carpetings; Flowered Paper; for Rooms and Passages;

Together with FIFTY PACKAGE UNBLEACHED COTTONS; Bed Ticking, and Unbleached Goods.

Merchants and others who purchase by the piece, will be offered inducements.

J. TILFORD & CO.
No. 49, Main st. Lexington. Ky.

P. S. A further supply of FUR CAPES, TIPPETS, GLOVES, COLLARS, Gentlemens' CAPS, &c. &c. J. T. & Co.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1834. 21-4t

J. T. FRAZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests of the best quality, and most fashionable colours.

Super Blue,	New Style Diagonal
Do. Black,	Cord and Stripe,
Do. Green,	Sup. Drab,
Do. Brown,	Do. Fawn,
A Steele Mixed,	Do. Blue of the first
Rich Wine Color,	quality,
Sup. black Cass., Single and Double Mill.	Fear not Coatings for Over-coats, first qual.

With a general assortment of Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, Half Hose, fine Linen Shirts, and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash, as that is the article most needed at present.

J. T. FRAZER.

J. T. F. a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, thankful for past favors, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business at the old and long established stand, formerly occupied by A. S. & E. H. Drake, where he will always be found ready to attend to any business in his line.

As his work is generally executed in a style equal to any in the United States, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of a share of the public patronage.

Just received from New-York, a supply of ☞THE LATEST FASHIONS.☜

Also—A. F. Saguez's newly invented and patented *Self-Varying Rule*, with all which the craft shall be furnished on reasonable terms.

J. T. F.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1834. 18-tf

Temperance Almanac for 1835.

THE Temperance Almanack for 1835, prepared by the American Temperance Society, for sale at A. T. SKILLMAN'S and DR. WALLACE'S Book Stores. Price 37½ cts. per dozen.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1834. 21-tf.

From the Religious Souvenir.

Moravian Mission to Greenland.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The missions of the Moravians to Greenland commenced more than a century since. First in point of time in the great work of Missionary enterprise, this exemplary sect stand also first in degree of exertion, in comparison to their means. They maintain in different parts of the world, 42 stations, two hundred and eleven missionaries, and report, since the opening of their labors in this field of benevolence, the conversion of more than forty thousand individuals.

Why steers yon bold, adventurous prow,
Thus toward the artic zone,
Defying blasts that rudely seal
To Ocean's breast, like stone!
Why dare her crew those fearful seas,
Where icy mountains dash,
And make the proudest ship a wreck,
With one tremendous crash!

They come, who seek the spirit's good,
They dare yon dreary sphere;
And winter startles on his throne,
Their strain of praise to hear:
They come, salvation's lamp to light
Where frost and darkness reign,
And with a deathless hope to cheer
The sons of want and pain.

And lo! the chapel rears its head
Beneath those stranger-skies,
And to the sweet-toned Sabbath bell
The thick-ribbed ice replies:
The Esquimaux does seek that clime
Where flowers forever bloom,
And with undaunted courage pluck
Their victory from the tomb.

When the last tinge of green departs,
The last bird takes its flight,
And the far sun no beam bestows
On that long polar night;
When in her subterranean cell,
To shun the tempest's ire,
Life shrinking guards the pallid flame,
That feebly lifts its spire.

The teachers of a love divine,
That firm, devoted band,
With no weak sigh of fond regret
Recall their father land;
The peaceful smile that lights their brow
When storms of winter roar,
Both better prove their heaven-born faith
Than learning's loftiest lore.

Class for older Scholars.

We find in the London Sunday-school Teacher's Magazine a communication written by Mr. Farr, of Philadelphia, on the day before his leaving England, in which he gives the following plan for retaining young persons as Sabbath-scholars when they are disposed to leave the school on account of their age.

Having had for a period of ten years the charge of the eldest class of boys in our Sunday-school at Philadelphia, my mind was frequently grieved to witness the withdrawal of many of them, about the age previously mentioned. I deplored the evil, but knew not the remedy. The warm affections of the scholars appeared to have been gained, still, from the mixed character of the class, the duty of teaching was irksome, from the scholars manifesting want of interest in the exercises, impatience of restraint, insubordination, and unwillingness to comply with the established rules of the school. Various methods to remove these difficulties were suggested, but few would bear application. At length it was determined to form the elder scholars into a class by themselves, to be denominated the "Bible class," the exercises of which should differ in some respects from those of the other classes. Although additional interest was, by this method, excited in the class, yet from its being confined to the same school-room as the other children, and being subjected to the general rules of the institution, the attraction on the minds of the scholars was evidently too feeble to retain them in the school, and the plan proved a failure.

Intent on the accomplishment of our object, it was next resolved to try a week evening class for religious exercises, conversation, and prayer, and it was agreed between the teachers and the scholars that they would scrupulously attend to the engagement. After the lapse of a few weeks, it was discovered that the various daily occupations of the scholars were insurmountable obstacles to the success of the scheme and the attendance became so limited, that this plan was also abandoned.

Still undaunted, we were prepared for further efforts, and it was at last suggested, that *separate from the school-room*, an apartment should be occupied, in which to assemble the elder scholars, and there to form them into a class to be denominated the *Sunday-school Bible Class*, to be managed entirely by the discretion of a teacher to be appointed to that duty by the election of his fellow-teachers. At a meeting for the purpose the class was assigned to my charge, which was commenced by taking from the Sunday-school as many scholars as were suitable, and assembling them in a convenient room contiguous to the church. My first step was to propose a few regulations for our government, such as would readily suggest themselves to the mind of every teacher. Our general mode of proceeding did not vary much from that which is pursued in Sunday-schools. Each member of the class was provided with a Bible, a copy of the Question Book on the selected lesson system, and a hymn book. These books they take home with them to study the appointed subjects at their leisure, and the teacher has the same duty to perform. The class is not confined to those boys who have passed through the Sunday-school, but they frequently bring their companions with them, which has proved a fruitful source of increase to the number of scholars. The success of this effort has been so manifest, that the class has now continued in existence for seven years, during which period the attendance has varied from twenty to thirty-five scholars, whose ages have been from fourteen to twenty-two years. In another separate apartment a Bible class of girls, under a female teacher, has been conducted for some years past, and from which very encouraging results have arisen.

One advantage of this plan is, that a single individual may take the charge of many scholars without inconvenience, for experience has demonstrated that forty or fifty of such youths can be managed and instructed by one teacher, when in a room by themselves, with more ease, and in a more agreeable manner, than can a class of only ten scholars in a Sunday-school room.

The encouragement which I have experienced in conducting this class of young persons, has amply rewarded me for all the study and labour which it has required. Under the blessing of God, eleven of the scholars have became Sunday-school teachers, nine of whom have made a decided profession of religion, and three of the latter are now in a course of preparation for the gospel ministry. I feel confident, that were similar classes established in connexion with every Sunday-school, they would soon supersede the necessity of complaints for want of teachers, as from hence would arise a constant supply of such as are well qualified for the "noble office."

Simplicity of the Bible.

From a new work of the Rev. Dr. Burder, of London, entitled, "The Way of Salvation."

Greatly is it to be lamented, that the subject of faith, instead of being usually elucidated by discussion, has often been involved in deep obscurity. The definitions of metaphysical expositors, both from the pulpit and from the press, have produced confusion, rather than clearness of ideas; so that the mind yielding to their guidance, has been bewildered in the entanglements they have laboriously constructed. In all the inquiries connected with revealed truth, I have been disposed to view, with suspicion and aversion, scholastic refinements and technical subleties. I find, in the word of God, a luminous and beauteous simplicity; and I am encouraged to suppose, that, when the inspired writers employ words in common use, they intend such words to be understood in their ordinary sense, unless some intimation be given to the contrary. If they evidently proceed on the supposition, that their meaning is unambiguous, and perfectly intelligible to their readers, even without the necessity of any laboured explanation, I am prepared and authorized to presume, that no peculiar difficulty of interpretation is to be encountered. These remarks appear to be strictly applicable to the subject before us. The sacred writers insist much on the importance of faith on our Lord Jesus Christ; but they betray no apprehensions of any danger of being misunderstood, in consequence of any difficulty or obscurity in the terms they employ. They evidently proceed on the supposition, that the persons addressed will be liable to no perplexing embarrassment, either in ascertaining what the faith required really is, or in determining whether, in the true intended sense of the requirement, they themselves are believers.

We lately extracted some impressive passages from a letter which the Rev. Mr. Reed addressed to his church, whi in this country. His companion, Mr. Matheson, wrote to his people from New York, and the letter has been printed in England. He says,

Allow me, for a few moments, to express my anxious wishes on your behalf, individually and collectively. Let me then press on you, individually, the importance of personal religion—of personal piety. See to it, that your souls are in a safe and healthy state; that you are growing in grace, and in the knowledge of Christ; that you enjoy communion with God, and take pleasure and delight in divine ordinances. Be not satisfied with low attainments in the divine life; be ambitious to excel in the exercisr and exhibition of every Christian grace. You have professed to be God's servant—show that you are such, by your willing and cheerful obedience. You call yourselves his children—ever seek to preserve their spirit, and to manifest their temper in your intercourse with each other, and with the world. You profess to be strangers and pilgrims here—see that you are learning the language of the land to which you are travelling, and in cherishing the hope of the gospel, see that it is a purifying hope. If parents—oh! be very anxious about the salvation of your children; say nothing that will give to them erroneous views of the religion of Christ. Teach them, pray *with* them, and *for* them, and see that morning and evening family prayer is regularly attended to. And do all this in faith, in *strong faith*. *Here* I have seen many children, converts to the faith of Christ, members of Christian churches. and heirs of the kingdom; and why should not *your* children be in this happy and delightful condition, and why not *my* children be the children of the living God? Oh! let all of us be more earnest, more prayerful, that those who are so dear to us may be dear to our blessed Redeemer, and sharers with us in the blessings and privileges of the gospel of Christ.

Self-Education.

BY WIRT.

And this leads me, gentlemen, to another remark, to which I in vite your attention. It is this; *the Education moral and intellectual, of every individual, must be chiefly his own work.* There is a prevailing and a fatal mistake on this subject.—It seems to be supposed that if a young man be sent first to a grammar school, and then to college, he must of course become a scholar: and the pupil himself is apt to imagine that he is to be the mere passive recipient of instruction as he is of the light and atmosphre which surround him. But this dream of indolence must be dissipated, and you must be awakened to the important truth that, if you aspire to excellence you must become active and vigorous co-operators with your teachers, and work out your own distinction with an ardor that cannot be quenched, a perseverance that considers nothing done while any thing yet remains to be done Rely upon it, that the ancients were right—*Quisque suæ fortunæ faber*—both in morals and intellect, *we* give their final shape to our own characters, and thus become, emphatically, the architects of our own fortunes. How else should it happen, gentlemen, that young men, who have had precisely the same opportunities, should be continually presenting us with such different results, and rushing to such opposite destinies? Difference of talent will not solve it, because that difference is very often in favor of the disappointed candidate. You shall see issuing from the walls of the same school—nay, sometimes from the bosom of the same family—two young men, of whom the one shall be admitted to be a genius of high order, the other, scarcely above the point of mediocrity: yet, you shall see the genius sinking and perishing in poverty, obscurity and wretchedness; while on the other hand, you shall observe the *mediocre* plodding his slow but sure way up the hill of life, gaining steadfast footing at every step, and mounting, at length, to eminence and distinction, an ornament to his family, a blessing to his country. Now whose work is this? Manifestly their own. *They* are the architects of their respective fortunes. The best seminary of learning that can open its portals to you, can do no more than to afford you the opportunity of instruction: but it must depend, at last, on yourselves, whether you will be instructed or not, or to what point you will push your instruction. And of this be assured—I speak, from observation *a certain truth*: *There is no excellence without great labor.* It is the *fiat* of Fate from which no power of genius can absolve you. Genius, unexerted, is like the poor moth that flutters around a candle till it scorches itself to death. If genius be desirable at all, it is only of that great and magnanimous kind which like the condor of South America, pitches from the summit of Chimborazo above the clouds, and sustains itself, at pleasure, in that empyreal region, with an energy rather invigorated than weakened by the effort. It is this capacity for high and long continued exertion—this vigorous power of profound and searching investigation—this careering and wide-sweeping comprehension of mind—those long reaches of thought, that

Pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground
And drag up drowned honor by the locks.

This is the prowess and these the hardy achievements which are to entrol your names among the great men of the earth.

But how are you to gain the nerve and the courage for enterprises of this pith and moment? I will tell you: As Milo gained that *hoc signo vinces:* for this *must* be *your* work, not that of your *teachers.* Be you not wanting to yourselves, and you will accomplish all that your parents, friends and country have a right to expect.

MARTIN LUTHER.—Martin Luther used to remark, that a preacher should take care not to bring three little sly dogs into his profession—pride, covetousness, and envy. To which he added when speaking to ministers "When you observe the people hear most attentively, be sure they will return more readily. Three things make a divine: meditation, prayer, and temptation. And three things are to be remembered by a minister— turn over and over the Bible, pray devoutly, and be never above learning. Those are the best preachers for the common people, who speak in the plainest, lowest, humblest and most simple style."

A MINISTER.—A celebrated preacher, now deceased, in a charge which he delivered to a young minister at his ordination, thus addressed him: "Let me remind you, sir, that when you come into this place, and address this people, you are not to bring your little self with you. I repeat this again, sir, that it may more deeply impress your memory; I say that you are never to bring your little self with you. No, sir, when you stand in this sacred place, it is your duty to hold up your great Master to your people, in his character, in his precepts, in his promises, and in his glory. This picture you are to hold up to the view of your hearers, while you are to stand behind it, and not let so much as your little finger be seen."

BERNARD.—It has frequently been prooposed, as a question of considerable practicable importance, how a person may know that he has a call to the ministry; the following observations, by Bernard, a monk, of the twelfth century, may perhaps be useful:—"He who is called to instruct souls, is called of God, and not by his own ambition; and what is this call, but an inward incentive of love, soliciting us to be zealous for the salvation of our brethren? So often as he who is engaged in preaching the word, shall feel his inward man to be excited with Divine affections; so often let him assure himself that God is there, and that he is invited by him to seek the good of souls. Truly, I love to hear that preacher who does not move me to applaud his eloquence, but to groan for my sins. Efficacy will be given to your voice, if you appear to be yourself persuaded of that to which you advise me. That common rebuke will not then at least belong to you, Thou who teachest another, teachest thou not thyself?"

HIGH FLOWN PHRASEOLOGY.—Amongst all the imperfections of the age, none perhaps are more striking than those which have recently been made, and indeed are at present making, in the language of ordinary life. Who, in these days, ever reads of boarding-schools? Nobody. They are transformed into academies for boys, and seminaries for girls: the higher classes are "Establishments." A coachmaker's shop, is a Repository for Carriages;" a miller's shop a "Depot;" a thread-seller's an "Emporium." One buys drugs at a "Medical Hall;" wines of a "Company;" and shoes at a "Mart." Blacking is dispensed from an "Institution;" and meat from a "Purveyor."—One would imagine that the word *shop*, had become not only contemptible, but had been discovered not to belong to the English language. Now-a-days all the shops are 'Warehouses,' or "places of business."

It is with feelings of deep and painful regret that we are called upon to announce the death of one of the two princes sent from Africa to this country to be educated under the care of the Maryland State Colonization Society. He died suddenly from an effusion upon the lungs.

A Roman Catholic college has been instituted at Laurel Hill, near Philadelphia, and in the neighbourhood of Girard college.

White and Gold Dinner Setts.

A SPLENDID DINNER SETT opened, of White and Gold, the richest article in the State. White and Gold BAND PLATES—CUP PLATES.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1834. 10-tf

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble sixpence to a slow shilling."
March 19, 1834. 36-by

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, or a diseased state of the digestive organs, produces some or all of the following symptoms. Loss of appetite, nausea, heart-burn, flatulency, acid eructations, or belching, gnawing sensation in the stomach when empty, a sense of constriction and uneasiness in the throat, pain in the side—stomach—head—and sometimes in the shoulders, costiveness, sometimes alternately with diarrœha, chillness, or cold hands and feet, paleness, or sallowness of the countenance, soft flabby state of the skin, debility, languor, aversion to exercise, low or dejected spirits, palpation, disturbed sleep, dizziness, &c. Nor is the patient's mind in every case exempt from disturbance. The Temper frequently becomes irritable, the imagination easily disturbed with fearful forbodings.

Such are the effects upon the system of a diseased state of the digestive organs, that some or all and perhaps many other symptoms will be experienced by the patient, which are frequently taken for distinct diseases.

Among the many remedies proposed for these complaints none has proved so efficacious (if the testimony of thousands is to be believed) as DR. BLOODGOOD'S

ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

In passing through towns lately where it has been sold, I have found in every place gentlemen and ladies who have been in a low state of health from some chronic disease of the above description, some for a long time, and reduced very low, despairing of ever again enjoying health, who have been fully restored by this medicine alone. It has to my knowledge cured several of the dropsy. It is eminently qualified to restore health after attacks of fevers of every kind. For weakly and delicate children it is an invaluable medicine. It will entirely prevent children from being troubled with worms. It removes all billious complaints, and all obstructions of every kind, promoting a healthy action in all the secretions and excretions, on a due performance of which health materially depends. Its action is upon the stomach, liver and bowels, the prime regulators of the whole system; a diseased state of which causes most diseases. It is entirely Botonical in its composition and is highly approved by many scientific and eminent Physicians who have become acquainted with its great restorative powers,—so much so that some have administered more than a hundred bottles to their patients in a year. There is no deception in the medicine, references can be given to respectable citizens in this town who have experienced its benefits. It may be taken by all ages and both sexes with perfect safety.

H. EASTMAN.
Zanesville, Nov. 19, 1834.

This Elixir may be had at the Drug & Chemical Store of GEO. W. NORTON, opposite the Library, Main-Street, Lexington, Ky. Price $1 00 per bottle.
December 3, 1834. 21-2m

A CARD.

DOCTOR YANDELL has associated with him DR. ROBERT PETER, in the *Practice of Physic*, and they offer their services to the public in the various branches of their profession. Their office is in the south room in the MEDICAL HALL, fronting on Church street, midway between the Episcopal Church and Dr. Dudley's office; where one of the firm may always be found, unless necessarily absent.
Lexington, September 3, 1834. 8-tf.

Fayette Land for Sale, Cheap.

THE subscriber wishes to sell on very reasonable terms, the FARM on which he resides, containing *Two Hundred and Ten Acres* of first rate land, lying on South Elkhorn, and on the Road leading from Lexington to Versailles, about half way between the two places. The Farm is as well watered as any in the State. About one half of the land is cleared, the other very heavily timbered. The improvements are very good. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as I am determined to sell.

W. E. MILTON.
October 15, 1834. 14-tf.

GLASSWARE.

PLAIN AND CUT GLASSWARE—consisting of Bowls, Dishes, Jugs, Wines, Lemonades, Tumblers, in a great variety of beautiful Patterns—One complete SETT OF GLASS, the only one on hand, fluted patterns. WINDOW-GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 18, at Louisville prices. A general assortment of *Apothecaries Ware.*

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1834. 10-tf

Almanacs for 1835.

CHRISTIAN Almanac;
Palmer's Almanac;
Temperance Almanac;
Poor Richard's Almanac;
The Freeman's Almanac;
Comic Almanacs, various kinds.
Just received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main-Street, Lexington.
November 19, 1834. 19-by

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL assortment of *Earthenware, Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue Edged Dinner Ware*, now in Store. Store-keepers are informed that our Stock is extensive. They will be supplied on good terms. House-keepers supplied as usual.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1834. 10-tf

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. RAMEY,

IN order to give his friends and customers more elbow room, has taken those spacious Store rooms, No. 46, Main Street, (recently occupied by Johnson & Reynolds) where he is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for Fall and Winter Sales.

Selected by himself with great care in the Eastern Cities. His stock of the following articles is large, viz:
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, all colors and qualities;
Cassinett and Satinetts, do.;
Mackinaw, Rose and Point BLANKETS;
Flannels and Baizes;
French, German and English Merinoes;
MERINO SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, (a great variety;)
Embroidered Thibet, do.;
Splendid Damask and Watered Moreens;
New Style CALICOES;
Black and Colored SILKS;
Philadelphia Silk Hats;
Fur Capes and Pilerines;
Fur, Cloth, and Seal skin CAPS;
20 Trunks Robinson's SHOES and GAITER BOOTS;
Fallman's Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen;
And a variety of other Goods usually kept in Dry Goods Houses.

He returns his sincere thanks to his former friends for their liberal patronage, and hopes by strict personal attention, to merit a continuance of their favors at his New Store.
Lexington, Nov. 12, 1834. 18-2m

JAMES MARCH,
(Of the late firm of *Gaunt & March.*)
Chair Manufacturer,

HAVING purchased the stock of the late firm, has on hand and offers for sale, on reasonable terms, a large assortment of

Fancy & Windsor Chairs,

Of all kinds and prices: also SETTEES, SOFAS, and MAHOGANY CHAIRS, BOSTON ROCKING CHAIRS, &c.

Old Chairs repaired and re-painted on moderate terms, at his Factory on Limestone St. second square above the Jail.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, July 2, 1834. 51-tf.

DR. ABERNETHY'S

HYGEIAN PILLS.

THE distinguished fame of this celebrated Physician, will descend with honor to the most distant periods of posterity. His unlimited practice in his profession, was a positive proof of the public confidence, and the many years continuance of his successful skill, is an ample assurance of the benefit derived from his system. Those who are afflicted with the following disorders, will find a happy relief by taking this Medicine. In cases of consumption, dyspepsia, billious and nervous affections, tendency to apoplexy, Plethory and Paralysis, Jaundice, Fevers, Ague, inflammatory diseases, Rheumatism, scrofulous and scorbutic disorders, femenine obstructions, Asthma, Cough and pulmonary affections.

Sold in boxes of 50 cents and of $1 each, at the store of T. L. Smith, Druggist, Cheapside, Lexington, and by Jacob White, Main-st.
Lexington, October 1, 1834. 12-tf

GILDING.

THE subscriber has removed his GILDING SHOP, to the room on Jordan's Row, over the office of the Observer & Reporter, lately occupied by Mr. Oliver Frazer, Portrait Painter, where he is prepared to frame Portraits, Looking-glasses, Mantle-glasses, and Pictures of every description, on accommodating terms, and in a style equal to any in the west. He will also re-gild old frames. He hopes from his experience in the business, and by due attention thereto, to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

JAMES WILSON.

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Lexington, September 10, 1834. 52 tf

MERCHANT TAILORS'

FASHIONABLE STORE,

No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

Williams & Wilson

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of color and quality suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons,

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention.—☞Please call and examine.

☞ *Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 5, 1383. 48-tf

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

JOHN KIESER.
Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

SACRED MUSIC.

The Lexington Cabinet.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that he will present for their patronage a new *Stereotyped* edition of the above work in a splendid dress, in the course of about two months. He has now on hand a quantity of his primer, containing 56 pages; which he offers to those who may wish a volume of that size. To suit all purchasers, he intends to keep on hand a constant supply of both works.

He is determined to make it the interest of Booksellers and Teachers to use his work. All orders addressed to A. T. Skillman, or Robert Willis, Lexington, Ky. will be promptly attended to. R. WILLIS.
Lexington, August 27th, 1834. 7-tf.

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by
J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

FRENCH CHINA.

GOLD BAND TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS—Various patterns and prices.—PURE WHITE, do. TEA SETTS, from $10 to $60. MANTLE ORNAMENTS—a great variety of Lafayette Busts with vases. FANCY INKSTANDS.

Just received from Paris, and for sale on accommodating terms by

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1834. 10-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of the best materials used in making *Boots and Shoes*, such as
CALFSKINS, BUCKSKINS, MOROCCO, &c.
and is prepared to attend to all orders with neatness, durability, and despatch. He is thankful for past favors, and will be *very* thankful for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has already received. He has on hand a good supply of gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES, and he invites *cash* customers to call and examine them. GEO. ADAMS.
Lexington, June 4, 1834. 47-tf

Spring Seat Sofas.

THE subscriber has on hand, and for sale, an elegant assortment of SPRING SEAT SOFAS, of his own manufacture, and of the best quality; warranted to be equal, if not superior to any articles of the kind in the Western country. Those wishing to purchase, will please call at his Warehouse on Limestone street, and examine his stock.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, July 30, 1834. 3-tf.

Cleland's Hymns.

FOR sale by the subscriber, CLELAND'S HYMNS, last edition, by the dozen, single copy, or hundred, very low for cash.

A. T. SKILLMAN.
Lexington, Sept. 17, 1834.

VAN DOREN'S

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Lads and Young Gentlemen.

THE Rev. R. DAVIDSON and Mr. LUTHER H. VAN DOREN, as associated Principals, will, in future, give their personal instruction in the above Institution. The same liberal and extensive course of instruction will be pursued, as is adopted in the most approved Institutions in the Eastern States.

The Boarders will be under the constant and watchful care of the Principals, in the family of the Rev. Mr. Davidson. Circulars respecting the Institute may be had by application.

Day Tuition in the English Department, $10 a qr.
Do. Classical Do. $12 50 a qr.
Introductory Department, $7 a qr.
School Hall first door above the Episcopal Church.
Lexington, July 16, 1834. 1-tf.

THE PROTESTANT

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies.

VAN DOREN'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

THIS institution will in future be under the charge of Mr. & Mrs. J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN, late of New York, assisted by the Rev. ISAAC VAN DOREN and LADY, together with other competent Professors and Instructresses.

Mr. W. IUCHO, Professor of the *Music Department.*

An Introductory English Department at the reduced price of $7 a quarter, will be opened on Monday, August 11th. The Fall Session, on Monday, Sept. 1st.

The third Anniversary's celebration, is postponed till the Fall Session.

The Institution occupies the large and commodious establishment, formerly owned by Col. Dunham, where the extensive and secluded pleasure grounds connected with the Institute afford every facility for frequent recreations in the open air.

From the past experience of the present Principals and their associates, who have had for several years the charge of large and similar Institutions, in the city of New York, and its vicinity, it is believed that this institution presents equal facilities and advantages, for as an accomplished and thorough an education of Young Ladies, as the most fashionable and extensive Institutions in the Eastern Cities.
Lexington, Ky. July 16, 1834. 1 tf

NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-St. Lexington.

J. J. SHERIDAN,

HAS now on hand a large stock of FRESH family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash.

Prime light Sugar, 8-9-10-11 lbs. for $1; cheaper by the Barrel,
Single and double refined Loaf, 18¾ to 20 cts.,
Crushed Havana Sugar, 7 lbs. for $1,
Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, Figs, } 5 lbs. $1.
Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Alspice, }
Fresh Mackerel, Nos. 1-2-3,
Fine Table Salt, in loaves, boxes, or the pound,
Cincinnati Starch, 12½ cents per lb.,
Molasses, 50 cents per gallon,
Refined sugar-house Molasses, 75 cents per gallon,
Sweet Oil, 37½ cents per bottle,
And all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, Corded Coats at $1; Green Gauze Veils from 75 cents to $1; White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 31¼, and very fine at 37½ cents, Children's Dress Caps from $1 to $1 25. With a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

SELLING OFF AT COST:

A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 31¼ and 37½ cents a Bolt; Fire Screens and Borders. *Also,*

WILL BE SOLD AT COST, HIS STOCK OF

Queensware and Glassware.

Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Fluted Decanters, Tumblers and Wines to match; also Tea Setts, Dinner and Chamber Setts, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Lexington, June 2, 1834. 51-tf

PLANK YARD
AND
GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE
Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

JUST received and for sale by the Subscriber, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington, Ky.

Men and Manners in America; Aid to Mental Developement; Book of Nature; Macknight's Epistles; Viller's Essays; True Piety; Flutes, various qualities, Clarinetts; Flute Preceptors; Kay's Travels in Caffraria; Doddridge's Exposition; Spurzeim's works; Dunglinson's Physiology; Barnes's notes on the Gospels; Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary, large and small; Johnson's lives of the Novelists; Beatties Minstrel; Moliere; Racine; Boileau; Drake's book of Indians; Charles 12th, French and English; Helen, 10th vol Maria Edgeworth; McIntosh's Ethical Philosophy; New Music for the Piano, &c. &c. &c.

Together with an assortment of School Books and others, which are offeredlow for cash by the subscriber. CHR. WALLACE.
Lexington, June 11th, 1834. 49 -1y

☞**TRUSSES.**☜

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER
Opposite Lexington Hotel,
Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.
Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by